The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WESTERN TRADE.

Representative Houses.

Daniel Webster's vote only counted one on election day,—precisely the same as the vote of the humblest citizen,—but preceding election day, he had a power of convincing other voters, and, by the gift of genius, of influencing them to vote according to HIS convictions. He moulded public opinion and created it.

The tendency of trade is to recognize the force of public opinion in like manner, although one man's money is as good as another's. It is subject to the qualification, that the patronage of intelligent buyers creates what is called mercantile reputation, and that mercantile reputation affords the highest protection to the inexperienced buyer. In every country in the world a well established mercantile reputation is recognized as the best guaranty a stranger can have in making purchases.

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PALMER HOUSE (fire-proof)—
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The best furnished house in the U. S.
POTTER PALMER, Proprietor.

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Cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.,
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EDWARD ELY & Co.,
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W. W. STRONG FURNITURE Co.,
Cor. Adams and Wabash-av.

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GORHAM MANUFACTURING Co.,
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SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.,
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W. E. SPENCER & Co.,
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MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co.
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N. MATSON & Co.,
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JANSEN, MCCLURG & Co.,
117 and 119 State-st.

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BURLEY & TYRRELL,
83 and 85 State-st.

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RATHBONE, SARD & Co.,
38 Lake-st.
For sale in all the principal towns in the U. S.

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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co.,
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MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.,
556 Broadway, N. Y.
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Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

SAFES—
HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK Co.,
147 Dearborn-st.

The cards will appear daily in first column first page in Chicago *Times* and CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
For further particulars address
JOHN MANNING,
Care Publisher CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

MOODY & SANKEY.

Sunday Announcements for the Tabernacle, Monroe & Franklin-sts.

8 O'CLOCK in the MORNING—ADDRESS TO CHRISTIANS. Tickets can be had FREE at Y. M. C. A. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

4 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON—ADDRESS TO WOMEN ONLY. No tickets required. Doors open at 3 o'clock.

7:30 O'CLOCK in the EVENING—ADDRESS TO MEN ONLY. No tickets required. Doors open at 6:30 o'clock.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 Cigars

To be sold in the next thirty days, embracing all styles Domestic and Spanish brands; ranging from $18 to $40; principally hand-made goods. Also large stock Smoking Tobacco. A rare opportunity for buyers. Special discounts for cash; on good paper, 90 days.

89 & 71 WABASH-AV.

HATS.

HATS This week we introduce Novelties in Men's and Boys' Hats. Illustrated Plates mailed upon request.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
30 Madison-st.

CARPETS, Etc.

Bottom Prices Reached

THE CHICAGO

Carpet Company,

233 STATE-ST.,
OLD STAND OF

ALLEN, MACKEY & CO.

Are now selling Carpets at prices within the reach of all.

Axminster	$2.25	$2.50
Wiltons	2.00	2.50
Velvets	1.75	2.00
Body Brussels	1.40	1.50
Tapestry Brussels	95	1.00
Best Standard Extra Super Ingrains	90	90
Medium Super Ingrains	70	80
Fine to Extra Fine Ingrains	60	70
Other Grades Ingrain	35	55

MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS, WOOL BLANKETS, and BEDDING at correspondingly low prices.
WALL PAPER at ONE-HALF last season's prices.
FURNITURE of all kinds at lower figures than have ever been reached in the West.

233 STATE-ST.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

FRENCH CLOCKS,

Bronzes, Traveling Clocks, Elegant Presents and Keepsakes, new lot just received from Paris, and offered cheap.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

TO ORDER.

Great Reduction in Prices,

But NO CHANGE in QUALITY of fabric or workmanship.

WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 Washington-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

An elegant assortment of

WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AT ABOUT
HALF THE REGULAR PRICES
Now being closed out at the
BANKRUPT SALE,
Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.
Every article Warranted.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW.
Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

FOR RENT,

STORE or BANK ROOM,
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.
Apply on premises.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ELECTION POOLS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after this date Pools will be sold at the TOLEDO BILLIARD HALL, 141 Madison-st., on the Ohio and Indiana State Elections at 12 m. and 8 p. m. every day until election day, Oct. 10.
A. F. FOX.

N. B.—Gentlemen wishing to place money on coming elections without publicity, will find my facilities unsurpassed for the business.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I beg leave to inform my friends and acquaintances that I am now associated in business with Mr. R. J. Walshe, Draper and Tailor, McVicker's Theatre Building, where I will be pleased to receive them.
W. C. BLUETT,
Late of Wilde, Bluett & Co.

NOTICE.

To Sash, Door, and Blind Dealers. I have a lot first quality new Doors and Sash for sale cheap.
E. E. SAGE, Agent,
174 and 176 Randolph-st.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE OPENED

THEIR

CHICAGO HOUSE,

Wabash avenue

AND

Washington-st.,

Where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers, and the public generally.

COAL.

COAL.

ROGERS & CO.,

SHIPPERS OF

COAL.

We offer to dealers and consumers our celebrated Lackawanna "Franklin" Coal, by cargo, car-load, or at retail, at lowest market rates. Also, Lehigh, lump and prepared sizes. "Morris Run" Blossburg, for smith purposes. Briar Hill, Brookfield, and Cannel Coal, for steam or family use.
Screened Coal delivered from yards in city.

Range size ..... $7.75 per ton.
Chestnut size ..... 7.50 per ton.
Egg and Grate size .. 7.25 per ton.
Pea size ..... 4.00 per ton.

YARDS: 144 Market-st. 772 South Clark-st.
OFFICES: 144 Market-st. 100 Dearborn-st.

ART GALLERY.

BRAND'S ART RECEPTION

Last evening was a pronounced success, and many enthusiastic visitors requested that the reception might be continued

THIS EVENING,

To allow many detained by the rain the privilege of seeing the great photographic group of the

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

And many other beautiful pictures. A cordial invitation for this evening is extended to all lovers of art.
E. L. BRAND,
210 and 212 Wabash-av.

FURS.

THE CANADA

FUR MANUF'G CO.,

Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin.
Offer to the Trade and Fur Manufacturers,
100 Shetland Seal Sacques.
100 Canada Mink Sacques.
1,000 Seal, Otter, and Beaver Sets.
1,500 Canada Mink Sets.
3,500 Alaska Mink Sets.
800 Lynx and Centennial Sets.
2,500 Imitation Seal Sets.
8,500 Robes in Buffalo, Wolf, Raccoon, etc.
Largest variety of fur trimmings, furriers' skins, and materials.
Special Inducements and Liberal Terms.
Any article made to order at shortest notice.
BEAK & BUCHER.

FINANCIAL.

PRESTON, KEAN & Co., BANKERS.

COMMERCIAL BANKING in all its branches.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Letters of Credit, Governments, Gold, Gold Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES, Town, County, City, School Bonds, and other Securities.
100 WASHINGTON-ST. Branch—Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

7 PER CENT.

Very choice loans on very choice business property at SEVEN; $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000 at 8.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Bonds and Mortgages.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.

Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $5? The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

POLITICAL.

A Bombshell In the Camp of the Indiana Democracy.

Their Confidence Game with the Greenbackers Exposed and Frustrated.

Withdrawal of Wolcott, the Independent Candidate for Governor.

He Urges His Republican Followers to Unite on Ben Harrison.

The So-Called Democratic Boys in Blue at Indianapolis.

A Crowd in Which Thieves and Roughs Are Remarkably Conspicuous.

Northern Indiana Assembles at Elkhart to Hear Bob Ingersoll.

Letter from Mr. Blaine Vurther Animadverting on Judge Clifford's Decision.

The Latest News from Ohio---Everything Augurs a Grand Republican Success.

Tilden Robbing the Workingmen---Ruining a Flourishing Pennsylvania Town.

Bleeding an Iron Mill, and Depopulating a Thriving District.

Tilden and the Iron-Mine Currency—Non-Payment of Labor Debts.

INDIANA.

A BOMB-SHELL.

THE INDEPENDENT-GREENBACK MOVEMENT ABANDONED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—At 11 o'clock to-night, the Independent State Central Committee nominated Judge Henry Harrington, of Indianapolis, for Governor, in place of the Hon. Anson Walcott, declined. They also passed resolutions denouncing Mr. Walcott as a traitor to the Independent party, and charging him with having been corrupted by the Republican party. Judge Harrington has written a letter accepting the nomination.

ANOTHER DESERTION.

Ezra G. Hayes, the Independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, to-day also declined and quit the race.

WALCOTT'S LETTER.

The following is Mr. Walcott's letter of declination:

E. A. Ollerman, Esq., Chairman of the Independent State Central Committee—DEAR SIR: My most recent observations have confirmed me in the belief that the sacred cause of the people in the work of financial reform cannot at the coming State election be materially advanced. Party prejudices yet have more control over the people than their reason, quickened, as their reason should be, by their great suffering. But very few men of any prominence in the Democratic party, loud and clamorous as some of them have been, and are in professed zeal for the greenback cause, have attached themselves to the Independent Greenback party; but on the contrary they are among the most active workers in the Democratic organization. The Democratic party is as distinctly and positively, in its national organization, hostile to the greenbacks as a permanent currency as is the national Republican organization.

Neither is friendly, and the people are left without choice as between the two parties on this question, and friendliness to the greenback by the national Democratic party is a false profession, yet this false false profession and the strength of party prejudices are holding almost the entire masses of those who in former times have voted the Democratic ticket still in that party; while, on the contrary, many men in these States who have hitherto been more or less prominent in the Republican party have most earnestly and zealously devoted themselves to the work of building up a new party of the people in the cause of financial reform, and with these large numbers of men of Republican antecedents have joined the Independent organization, so that the Independent party, as now constituted, consists mostly of men who, aside from the financial question, have been and are Republicans.

It is true there are many Democrats in the Independent organizations, but the number is comparatively limited. Were those who profess to be greenback men, both Democrats and Republicans, all true to their professions, it would be the duty of those engaged in the greenback cause to persevere in their noble work; but only when only a division of the Republican party can result from our perseverance no success can come to our cause, and defeat may result to the Republican party, so Republican can favorably contemplate such a result as a matter of premeditated purpose. Not until the people of both parties have suffered sufficiently to emancipate them from the thraldom to the old party organizations can the Greenback cause succeed. The people are not yet disciplined by their adversities. Present success is hopeless, and, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I tender to you, as the representative of this Independent Greenback party, the withdrawal of my name as the candidate of that party for the office of Governor of the State of Indiana.

My convictions as to the merits of our cause remain unaltered, and my belief is that the depressed industries and the pauperized and suffering laborers will find no relief till the evil steps in financial legislation shall have been retraced and the American system of finance shall be permanently adopted by the nation. But the cause belongs to the people, and until the people are ready and willing to move in their own behalf, nothing can be accomplished. I hope the day will speedily come when the people, uninfluenced by political prejudice and controlled by no party leader, will, without reserve, unite their irresistible powers for the advancement of their mutual interests.

Republicans divide upon this issue, while the Democratic party remains united upon the old issues.

Censurable as, in some respects, the Republican party is, it is the party which preserved the Union of the nation, and it is the party which still has for a cardinal principle the enduring purpose of maintaining a perpetual union of the States. It cannot be forgotten that many of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party at this time directing the movements of the party were willing, during the late War, to see the national existence lost, and many even were active participants in the Rebellion, and, as indicated by the course pursued by some of them during the late Civil War, it may with truth be said that in the leadership of the Democratic party there are many enemies to the Government as friends.

The Southern States—the States that rebelled and invoked the trial of armed conflict—are very largely Democratic.

If the Greenback cause can gain nothing, and if our efforts may have the effect to turn our Government over to the doubtful friendship of the Democratic party, many of whose leaders yet reek with the crimes of unrepentant treason, reason and duty call upon Greenback men to remodel their organization and start anew, except where existing efforts are fairly and honestly united in by men of both parties, and then the work should go on.

The contest for Governor in this State lies between Gen. Benjamin Harrison and the Hon. James L. Williams. Gen. Harrison was a Union soldier, is a man of tried patriotism, pure character, of splendid intellect, and learned in all the law of statesmanship; a man whom the office would not exalt, but who would dignify the office. Mr. Williams is a man who, during the trying ordeal of the War, evinced no special patriotism; who indeed stood with his party in Indiana, and that party was on the verge of active treason. His qualifications for the high office of Governor of one of the principal States of the nation are generally conceded to be greatly below the requirements of that exalted place. Politically and personally, his qualifications compare most unfavorably with those of Gen. Harrison, for whom I shall cast my vote.

My sole reason for the course I have chosen to pursue is the fact that very few leading Greenback men of Democratic antecedents are in the Independent movement, and there are comparatively few Democrats of any degree but what continue with their leaders and remain in the Democratic party. To persist in the Independent movement in the face of such facts will not advance the greenback cause; and will defeat the Republican party. Such is my view of the situation. By this view I am governed. Were the people moving from both the old parties in anything like equal numbers and in equal good faith to the Independent party, the case would be wholly changed. Such is my view of the situation, and by this view I am governed.
Yours very truly, A. WALCOTT.
WALCOTT, Ind., Oct. 4, 1876.

UNAUTHORIZED ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—At a late hour tonight, Mr. O'Leman, Chairman of the Independent State Central Committee, authorizes the statement that the action of the Independent State Committee to-night was without official character, and is void, no call for such a meeting having been made.

THE BUMMER-EXODUS.

Say, did you see the funny sight, on Wednesday, in our town,
When some three hundred Copperheads upon us stumbled down,—
Some clad "in rags and some in tags," and all unkempt and foul,
All heading for the Hoosier State to join the Rebel howl?

Sham Tilden, seeing that his chance grew slimmer day by day,
Roll'd out his "bar'l," and to his friends sententiously did say;
"A *demon*-stration must be made, so let us now entreat
Our Rebel friends and Copperheads in full conclave to meet.

"In Indiana of our strength we'll make a great display,—
Of soldiers, and of sailors too, we'll have a grand array;
We'll give free tickets to them all—free lunches—punches too;
And thus we'll get together, boys, an overwhelming crew."

Milwaukee sent a score or so,—sore-headed bummers they,
Who heard the news that Tilden's "bar'l" could furnish forth the pay;
They'd go to Indianapolis, dead-headed for the trip,
While through the lunch and drinking shops they easily might slip.

There was a crowd of sailors, too, who never saw a bark,
Who looked as if they'd come ashore from Noah's shittim ark;
They seem'd much more like dead marines than lively Yankee tars;
Gambrinus was the god they serv'd, and not the mail-clad Mars.

They came out from the groggeries, and from the foulest den
Existing in that sweet suburb by "cops" yclept Cheyenne;
The corner-loafers swell'd the throng, all full of rowdy glee
That in the Hoosier Capital they'd have a jolly spree.

Some bloated "Vets" of the Home Guard, some who had worn "the gray,"
Marched with unblushing impudence in van of this array;
While some in paper uniforms, all needing a "reform,"
Stepp'd boldly forth, resolv'd to take all Hoosierdom by storm.

The whistles blew—the half-filled cars rolled gaily out of town,
And on Chicago quite an air of quiet settled down;
While many a peaceful citizen most fervently did pray:
"*Now that these bummer hosts are gone, O God! prolong their stay!*"

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1876. CAPT. SAM.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

THE THIEVES, ROUGHS, AND MURDERERS OF A HUNDRED CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—The detectives of New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other large cities became aware two or three weeks ago that the roughs, clothes-line-thieves, repeaters, and ballot-box-stuffers in their respective communities were in excellent spirits, and inferred therefrom that something was about to occur in which these fellows were to take an active part. It was noticed also that the leaders of the gangs appeared to have an abundance of money,—an unusual thing, except immediately preceding an election,—and were very liberal toward their followers, treating them to whisky and cigars without the asking, and even volunteering small loans to the more needy. It is by this means that the chiefs retain their popularity and are able to command the services of men for work; and their periodical generosity is evidence that they have something on hand. This fact, therefore, together with an apparent unwillingness to talk, excited suspicion, and, it being the detectives' business to find out what is going on, the officers determined to bring to the surface and expose the mysterious scheme which they believed was about to be carried out. Accordingly, stool-pigeons, whose identity was unknown, were sent into the saloons and other resorts of the roughs and strikers, and they soon learned that the "b'hoys" were going on an excursion,—were to have a big spree without expense, and a prospect of making "a dollar or two." The talkative ones claimed (with a wink) that they did not know what was expected of them, but "it was understood" there was "money to be made," and they did not intend to let the opportunity pass unheeded. Then their destination came out; it was Indianapolis; they had been invited

TO ATTEND THE "SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'" CONVENTION

to be held here to-day. No men are, of course, more anxious than these outlaws to have the present condition of things reformed, and, as all the bills were to be paid from Tilden's "bar'l," duty required that they be present and show their appreciation of the champion of the cause. They would do all they could in their way (which is a good deal if they are not disturbed) to help the "old man" refill his depleted "bar'l." No one would recognize them in a strange city, and, one man being as good as another to help make a crowd, they would be looked upon by "Suckers" as defenders of the country in its hours of peril and not as bounty-jumpers. Bygones were bygones with them. They had forgotten all about the War, and were ready to obey orders. If they did not return home until after the election no one except the police would miss them; if they could stay in Indiana and do a "little work" for the party they would have to be caught before they could be "railroaded." There were good "solid men" back of them, and they were "going in to win." The "stool-pigeons" reported all this to their employers, and the officers, knowing well what it all meant, reported the facts to the local Republican committees, and they sent the information to the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, and hence the circular of Chairman Friedley, telegraphed last night, notifying the Republicans throughout the State of the importation of these professionals to manipulate the ballot-boxes.

About three weeks ago there arrived in this city a gentlemanly-looking fellow who registered at the Bates House as

SAMUEL SANDS MILLS, JR.,

of New York. His name is correct, but he does not live in Gotham. When the loyal soldiers and sailors were in session here, several of the Baltimoreans recognized Mills as the leader of the gang,—the one who did the brain-work for the ballot-box stuffers of that city, and enabled them to carry an election by whatever majority was wanted. He is said to be a clerk in the City Comptroller's office in Baltimore at a salary of $2,500 a year, but to have accummulated considerable money by "ways that are dark." The New York politicians have "great confidence in him," and he has doubtless shown him that he merits it. Otherwise, why their confidence? He is a young man—not over 30—of slim build, with black hair and eyes, and is what is known among judges of character as "clean-cut." When he arrived he gave out that he was a reporter for a newspaper, but afterwards said he was "working in the interests of certain New York parties"—the man or the purpose he neglected to state. Since he has been here he has done nothing apparently but confer with the Democratic Central Committee. Last Monday he returned from somewhere (having been out of the city), probably Chicago, and seemed to be nervous and suspicious. Two Government detectives happened to stray into the Bates House and looked over the register. Mills saw them, and jumped to the conclusion that they were watching for him, which was not the fact. He, therefore, followed them into a saloon, sought and secured an introduction, and intimated that he understood their business. They led him on, got a drink or two into him, and he talked more than was prudent. He displayed $5,000 in one package, and had twice as much more in his pockets. After making two bets with bystanders that the Democrats would carry Indiana, he boasted of their ability to do it, saying that nothing could be done to him until he was caught, and "Let them catch me if they can; they never have yet." He said, further, that he was going to stay until after election; that the question was, Which party could perpetrate the most frauds? If the Republicans could beat the Democrats, "all right"; that they didn't care a d—n about the majority in Indianapolis, since that didn't worry them at all. He was finally taken away by two of the Democratic Committee, who came in while he was talking.

This man Mills is known as the

ORIGINATOR OF THE "FAN-TICKET" FRAUD,

and is said by Baltimore detectives to be the man who handles the stuffers in that city when an election takes place; and he has also contributed of his ability in this line toward Democratic victories in other cities.

The "fan-ticket" system is unique in conception, and is the mode of fraudulent voting which has enabled the Democrats to carry New York and Baltimore by such large majorities. A ballot is folded in pleats, like fluting or a fan, and in between the folds are placed five, six, or eight other tickets, folded somewhat smaller so that the edges cannot be seen. The "fan," thus prepared, is then pressed and ironed so as not to look out of proportion. Trusted men are supplied with these tickets, and they distribute them to voters or others who can be depended upon. A man with one in his hand walks up to the window of the poll and hands the ticket to the inspector. When he is about putting the ticket into the box, some one cries out, "I challenge that vote." "All right," says the inspector, and he holds up the ticket to view. But, in the interval, having been previously "fixed," he has pressed the ticket sideways (one end being in the box), and the tickets in between the folds have fallen among the others in the box. If the challenged voter is unable to substantiate his right to vote, the "fan" is handed back to him, and the unposted Republicans think the Democratic challenger is an honest man. In this way an indefinite number of votes may be polled. Where it is impossible to write down in advance 200 or 300 extra names, there will be, of course, when counted, a surplus of tickets. That, however, is not a stumbling block. Mistakes will happen, you know, and under the practice in this State the surplus votes can be divided between the two tickets; that is, if, say, there were 100 extras, fifty Democratic and fifty Republican tickets would be thrown out. This would be a dead loss to the latter, while the former would have the benefit of all the fraudulent votes polled.

The idea of bringing these ruffians here as soldiers and sailors is so absurd that an ulterior and concealed motive is a certainty, and that it is the intention of the Democratic Committee to

SCATTER THEM AMONG THE STRONG DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES

no one who is not blinded by prejudice doubts for one moment. The character of these men, and their numbers, proves that the Convention is simply a cover to avert suspicion as to the true mission of the gangs, and to facilitate and make it appear like an ordinary event,—their distribution throughout the State. What could be easier than to bring them here under pretense of being soldiers and sailors, to divide them into small parties under the leadership of an instructed man, and let them take the outgoing trains with other visitors? The plan is certainly a good one, and worthy the source whence it emanated, but it will doubtless prove to be a failure, and the Democrats will be obliged to fall back on their importation of Confederates from Kentucky in their attempt to carry the State for Blue Jeans, and thus render its electoral votes more certain for Tilden. Every effort is being made by the Republican Committee to ferret out the parties, and already

MANY OF THEIR NAMES ARE KNOWN,

and before election complete lists, with descriptions, will be ready for distribution to the Republicans in the Democratic counties where it is expected the bruisers are to be sent to do their work. Detectives and shadowers will follow them from here wherever they go, and when they locate their mission will be told to the decent men of the town, and their work made as difficult as possible, if not wholly stopped.

Some of the thieves now here admit that the crowd is coming for a specific purpose, and that is, to prevent the negroes from repeating. They say the Republicans have "niggers" five and ten deep in every house, and they propose to keep them away from the polls; in other words, to remain in Indianapolis to intimidate colored voters, and kill a few and frighten the remainder; but in that also their efforts are likely to prove of little avail. Fearing just such outrages and bloodshed, the respectable portion of the community have united in a request to the police authorities to appoint a number of special officers to preserve the peace on election day, and 1,000 or 1,500 are to be sworn in.

VORACIOUS VETERANS.

THE PATRIOTS WHO ATE THE SANDWICHES AND DRANK THE WHISKY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—The delegations began arriving last night, and continued coming at intervals until 10 o'clock this morning. Fully two-thirds of the counties in this State were represented, the managers of the show having invited every Tilden club to participate, promising them free transportation, and thousands came for the sake of a free blow-out. There is no city in the country where it is easier to get up a crowd. Sixteen railroads centre here, traversing seventy-six of the ninety-two counties. People can leave home in the morning and return at night. In consequence of the easy access and the absence of expense for traveling or food, sandwiches and coffee being provided for all who applied, it is not to be wondered at that there were thousands of people in the city to-day, and that it presented an animated appearance. The managers were determined to

HAVE A BIG CROWD,

it making no difference whether the veterans had been soldiers or not, and they succeeded beyond their anticipations. Every train brought a number of roughs, that from Chicago and the two from the East especially, and it is doubtful if there was ever a harder crowd gathered together. Thieves, pickpockets, and rowdies from every city in the country are here, and four out of five have veteran badges on. Your reporter counted thirteen of the light-fingered gentry, among them Mike Garrity, of Chicago, within two blocks, and the detectives who came on the train say that there are at least

1,000 THIEVES OF ALL GRADES

in the city. A few of the stores on Illinois street were embellished with flags, but the saloon-keepers were the only ones as a class who generally decorated the fronts of their establishments. Evergreens and cloth signs stating that drinks could be procured within were interwoven, and the places were better patronized that at any time since they first opened. One of the principal boarding-houses had over its door, "Welcome to Our Boys in Blue."

CHEAP POISON.

As to the charcter of the whisky which the crowd was invited to drink, it may be stated that circulars were distributed by boys, notifying the thirsty that the best whisky in Indianapolis could be procured at such and such places for 5 cents a drink. The enterprising proprietors doubtless knew that there was not much money among the roughs, and therefore reduced the price that they might not suffer. It was probably some of this stuff that engendered a fight at the Occidental Hotel, with which the proceedings of the day were commenced. There were several minor encounters last night in saloons and on the streets, and in one of them, inoffensive Grimm, of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, who was looking on, received a very bad black eye. Several money drawers were robbed and three saloons had been torn out before the gang had been in town two hours. The Baltimore mob of ballot-box stuffers and repeaters, embracing the clever-est specimens of the

RIP-RAPS AND PLUG-UGLIES,

are at the Occidental, one of the first-class hotels, and the guests were almost frightened out of their wits.

This morning, at breakfast, the room very full of ladies and gentlemen, one of the repeaters accused another of giving him away to the police, and applied to him many unique and original epithets, which indicated, among other things, that he was putrid, and that his mother was not a woman. The fellow accused denied having done any such thing, whereupon the other called him a dirty liar, and, both jumping up from the table, they began striking each other like experts. The ladies screamed and gathered in a body in one corner, while the gentlemen were appalled at this exhibition of soldierly valor. Judge Sweeny, the chief clerk, was called in, and took the combatants by the coat-collars and dragged them out of the room. At the landing a small man went up to the one who had been informed on, and said to him: "You are a disgrace to the party, and are disgracing all of us, and I am going to lick you." He didn't, however, as the man addressed, a stout ruffian, knocked him down and jumped on him. Friends of both joined in, and

A GENERAL FIGHT

occurred, in which about twenty were engaged. It lasted ten minutes, and was ended by the big man getting kicked down stairs. A dozen of the participants have black-eyes and bruised mugs, but no one was seriously hurt, as they separated and hid. No arrests were made.

This little divertisement over, the next object of interest was the procession, which began to move at 11 o'clock. Its composition was an astonishing mixture, and the ranks were swelled by men who were either infants when the Rebellion was in progress, or staid at home like good Democrats, and discouraged enlistments. There were, all told, not over 500 genuine Union soldiers in the line. The balance of the 5,000 was made up of Tilden Clubs from Illinois, and the different Democratic counties in this State. About 200 ex-Confederate soldiers also marched with their friends. The spectators outnumbered those in the procession four to one, and that many of them were

NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE CROWD

was evidenced by their comments. One said one, "They look like rebels;" another, "They don't march as if they had been soldiers;" and a third, "My God! what a rough-looking crowd." The remark about the veterans not marching like soldiers was true. The greater number had no conception of right foot, left foot, or time with the music, and if they were in the army they must have always been among the stragglers or shirked drill-duty by pretending to be sick. A man standing near your correspondent said to a companion,

"Why, there is Randall! He wasn't in the army at all."

"Who is that?" asked the reporter.

"Why," was the reply, "that is Harrison Randall, of Putnam County. He raised a company to resist the draft."

The same man pointed out another, a Capt. Jacobs, who was in a cage representing a prison cell, and personated a whisky thief. The fact that the Republicans broke up the Whisky Ring and convicted and imprisoned its members, would seem to have been forgotten by the managers, or else they wished to impress upon non-reading Democrats from the country that they intended punishing the revenue thieves if elevated to power. There were three men in the cage, and the looker-on spoken of recognized one of them as Capt. Jacobs.

"Who is he?" said the reporter.

"He had his head shaved and was drummed out of Gen. Meredith's regiment," was the reply.

The Captain certainly occupied his proper position.

One George Smith, who had a red shirt, which he waved, was known to have been a soldier in the Confederate army.

Another feature of the parade was a

WAGON FULL OF BEER KEGS,

the contents being dealt out gratis wherever the line halted. A third was a paste-board monitor on wheels. The old sailors on board had evidently forgotten how they used to dress, for they had on cooks' caps, and looked like bakers. The managers, too, displayed their ignorance of naval rank by putting an ensign in command. Such ignorance, however, is pardonable. What do their constituents know about life on the sea?

There were two carriages full of wounded. One of them, who displayed his crutch, was Frank Armstrong, a switchmen at the depot here who lost his leg some time ago at Bradford Junction by getting in caught in a frog. Others of them doubtless received their scars in a similar way.

LOST THEIR PAPERS.

It was infinitely amusing to witness the confusion of men who wore the veteran badge when asked what regiment they belonged to. They answered at random, and several were caught lying, and said they had only come for the fun of the thing. One fellow whom I accosted said he was in the Fourth Wisconsin. "Who was the Colonel?" I asked. "Oh, you see we were badly cut up, and I was stationed somewhere. I wasn't with the regiment, and I don't really know who was Colonel." Another said he belonged to an Illinois regiment, but was on duty at Rock Island during the War. These fellows must have stolen their badges. The managers certainly could not have believed them to be soldiers. These were not solitary instances, numbers of such cheats being detected during the day. The Chicago delegation, as claimed, consisting of about 1,000 men and boys, contained a few soldiers, but not one in six of the crowd.

SERVED A DAY IN THE ARMY.

The Eighteenth Ward Club and squads from nearly all the other Tilden Clubs in the city were brought about as an escort, for the purpose of imposing upon the Hoosiers, and making a large showing. The Veteran Corps of about 200 was what they prided themselves on. Among the Vets in the line were George Silver, Ald. Cullerton, Pat O'Brien, St. Clair Sutherland, and Dr. McCarthy. There were doubtless others who served three years or less, particularly less. I was assured they were all soldiers, but one of them admitted that he got his badge

FROM ON ANOTHER MAN'S PAPERS,

and that others had done the same by doubling up. The way the thing was worked was this: Every one willing to go was told to report to the Palmer House, and arriving there was requested to sign the muster-roll. If doubts existed, the soldier was questioned as to the regiment he served in, and its officers. Some who were unknown produced their discharges to substantiate their statements, and were then accepted. Upon leaving the room, however, these men passed their papers over to friends, who went in and used them the second, and others the third, time, and thus secured

THEIR ENROLLMENT AND A BADGE.

Whether this was done under instructions I know not, but forty or fifty, if not more, of the veteran corps were certainly traveling under false pretenses. There were some respectable men with the party, such as Gen. J. F. Stiles, E. F. Cullerton, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, and Fred Winston, but most of them were aware of the character of the gang coming, and accordingly took an earlier train to avoid association with them. In conversation with one of Mike Corcoran's mob, I learned that

ALL THE B'HOYS ARE HERE.

Ed Burns, Tip Farrell, Jim McHale, Johnny Comfort, Mike Garrity, Walt Crawford, Tim Casey, Jimmy Casey, Mike Casey, Mike Madden, Austin Daly, Thomas Allison, Jim Fitzsimmons, Capt. Leary, Danny Carlin, and others less known. My informant said, "There is the damnedest gang here you ever saw in your life, and many of them will be left."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the train will be shorter going back."

"Oh! I see. What is the object in leaving them here?"

"I don't know, but I guess they will have to vote in order to get money to pay their way home."

Several admitted that they intended to remain until after the election, but they would not go

whether they were to do any work for the party.

THE LOUISVILLE DELEGATION

was headed by Preston Rogers, who was attached to the staff of Gen. Preston, of the Confederate army. Among the soldiers led by this veteran were Orun Claw, alias "Red," of Louisville, who is said to have served under Breckinridge in the Twenty-sixth Kentuky, and is now under indictment for gambling; George Walker, who was in the same regiment; John Brook, alias Coal Oil Johnny, not the Pennsylvania spendthrift, but of Memphis, a noted bruiser and rough, and Capt. A. H. Rowan, who was in the Rebel Gen. Morgan's command. Seven hundred came up on the train; only 102 paraded. The others were mainly ballot-box stuffers and repeaters under the leadership of Fleyshaker, one of the most notorious scoundrels in the country. These fellows know they have been watched, and the detectives report that the majority of them are frightened, and talk of going home to-morrow. They say it was stated in Louisville that the fight of the South was being made in Indiana, and they came here to show their good will.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—The attendance at the Democratic mass-meeting and Democratic Soldiers' Reunion is very large, comprising delegates from Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, and from various points in Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, and from every section of Indiana, Kentucky sending the largest from the outside States. Among the distinguished persons present are ex-Govs. Parker, New Jersey, Curtin and Bigler, Pennsylvania, Palmer, Illinois, and Blair, of Michigan; Gens. Stevens and Monroe, of Michigan, Marks, of Louisiana, Corse and Farnsworth, of Illinois, McMahan and Finley, of New York, Denver, of Ohio, and Carrington, of the District of Columbia, and Col. Robert Sinclair, of Michigan. The grand procession formed at 10 o'clock, and was one hour in passing. The number in the procession is estimated at 6,000.

THE CONVENTION.

A LUDICROUS FIZZLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—The crowd was here, and it was a big one, but the Democratic mass-meeting held under the false pretense of a soldiers' reunion was a failure because of that false pretense, which cheated nobody, but which, having been assumed, had to be kept up throughout, and made the whole affair a ludicrous failure. There were some soldiers here, men who need not be ashamed of their army record, but their number was utterly insignificant. The meeting was simply a vast assemblage of the unterrified Democracy of Indiana, who denounced the War as an abolition crusade, and the Union soldiers as Lincoln hirelings. The attempt to get up a soldiers' reunion with such material was sufficiently farcical; but when it came to the speech-making and some thousands of them were gathered together to be addressed as "comrades and fellow-soldiers" it was simply preposterous, and a wet blanket was thrown over the whole performance. It excluded from a share in the affair the Democratic leaders of Indiana. Daniel W. Voorhees, the finest orator of them all, the man at whose appearance, too, there would have been most enthusiasm, remembered his own Copperhead record, and lacked the audacity to take part in even such a sham of a soldiers' reunion as this was to-day.

BLUE JEANS WILLIAMS,

who never wore the Blue, did not dare show himself at this pretended reunion of the Boys in Blue assembled to get up enthusiasm for him. His votes in the Indiana Legislature against appropriations for aid and supplies for Indiana soldiers in the field forever rule him out from any reunion of Union soldiers, real or pretended. Andy Humphries, who is now running for Congress on the Democratic ticket in Blue-Jeans' district, it is true, was a Major-General during the War, but he was a Major-General, not in the Union army, but in the treasonable Order of the Sons of Liberty. Andy also was ruled out, as in like manner were the remainder of the distinguished Democrats of Indiana. So it was that this collection of unterrified Democrats here assembled to-day to make up the pretended soldiers' reunion had to listen to a speech from that eminent warrior, ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. They didn't want to hear him. When that other gallant soldier of the Union,

WHOSE ARMY RECORD IS YET UNWRITTEN,

Thomas A. Hendricks, came forward to introduce Palmer, there were deafening cries for a speech, not from Palmer, but from their old comrade, Hendricks. The veterans holding this reunion perhaps remembered how, during the darkest hours of the War, when they were called upon to rally to the defense of the old flag, the gallant Hendricks, in words that cannot be forgotten, declared: "As I do not go myself, I cannot advise others to go." Perhaps they were the more enthusiastic because they remembered his Shelbyville speech, in which he denounced the Abolition War as "unconstitutional, tyrannical, and unjust," and if persisted in as fatal to the liberties and fortunes of the nation. But Hendricks also seemed impressed with the full sense of how preposterous it would be for him to figure at what purported to be a reunion of the soldiers who fought to a glorious conclusion that War which he denounced as unconstitutional, unjust, and tyrannical, and what purported to be a reunion of the Union soldiers. Nevertheless, with sublime audacity, he welcomed the soldiers to Indiana. It was a spectacle not to be forgotten. Thos. A. Hendricks welcoming to Indiana the soldiers of the Union, as he called them, at least, and the more heartily because they came to show that they joined with their comrades, as he put it, "of Indiana in the fight for economy and reform."

PALMER.

Then Palmer was introduced. He created a sensation among these veterans here assembled by boasting that he had always hated slavery. When he followed that up by a defense and eulogy of the constitutional amendments, particularly the Fifteenth, and claimed that we adopted them, the veterans didn't hiss, but they received that part of his speech as they would have received a shower of ice-water. When he proceeded to say "that it made no difference what their opinions were during the War, the veterans evidently felt reassured, and they cheered lustily. When he went on to denounce Burnside as worse than a butcher, as a General who sent his men to be slaughtered like sheep, the applause was deafening. Palmer didn't mention Burnside's famous Order 38, nor his

SENDING VALLANDIGHAM THROUGH THE LINES,

but the veterans here assembled to-day doubtless remembered both, and therefore applauded with the more vigor the denunciation of Burnside. This assault upon Burnside, whom the Copperheads of Indiana have so many reasons for remembering as Commandant of the Department of the Ohio, was but a part of his attack upon the veterans who participated in the Union soldiers' reunion of the 22d ult., whom he particularly denounced for their impertinence in declaring their political convictions. Referring to THE TRIBUNE's prediction that the bounty-jumpers and cowards would be here to assist in this soldiers' reunion, as they persisted in styling it, Palmer proceeded to make what he doubtless intended to be a crushing attack upon the editor of THE TRIBUNE by asserting there was one coward who wasn't here to-day; that was the editor of THE TRIBUNE, who, as Palmer put it, when Mayor of Chicago, at the time of the great fire, when 100,000 of the citizens were rendered homeless, called upon Gen. Sheridan for a handful of United States troops—a miserable four companies—to protect the city. Gov. Palmer forgot the trifling circumstance that it was under the administration of Mayor Mason, and not Mayor Medill, that Gen. Sheridan detailed the miserable four companies of United States troops to protect the 100,000 homeless citizens against the thieves and ruffians who were taking advantage of the awful panic to plunder. The atrocious feature of it, in contemplation of which Gov. Palmer was lost, was that the United States troops, "a miserable handful of them," were asked to defend the people of Chicago in their hour of awful calamity against ruffians and thieves. When Gov. Palmer gets on that theme, of course he can't quit it, as everybody in Illinois knows.

After floundering awhile, and indulging in an amount of profanity somewhat startling even for a Democratic stump-speech, and after getting off an obscene remark for the delectation, apparently of the many ladies and young girls in the crowd, as to why it was of no use for Tilden to get married, Gov. Palmer cut short his speech, or rather the crowd cut it short for him by a storm of

YELLS AND SHOUTS FOR HENDRICKS.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was brought forward to follow Palmer. The latter had concluded by asking the veterans assembled if they thought Tilden and Hendricks any more honest than the other, and answered himself by saying, "I reckon not; but no men are going to be dishonest when it will be against their interest to do so, and it would be against Tilden and Hendricks' interest to give us a dishonest administration." Equally anti-climactic was Curtin's opening. It was a bitter reference to the stubborn patriotism of those who stayed at home during the War and advised others to go. He intended it to apply to the soldiers who attended the reunion of the 22d, but so obviously did it hit the veterans assembled before him that it fell like a wet blanket over them. And how it hit Hendricks, who would neither go nor advise others to go, was painfully apparent to all, and, though Curtin hastened to talk of reform, he failed to elicit great enthusiasm thereafter. Then the veterans would be restrained no more. They renewed their

CALLS FOR HENDRICKS,

and that valliant warrior had to come forward and respond. He remarked with an earnestness that could not be mistaken that it was not the time for him to speak. Nevertheless he went on to speak. Not only that, still keeping up the false pretense that it was an assemblage of Union soldiers he was addressing, he proceeded, ignoring all his record, to proclaim with what devotion he had supported the Government during the Rebellion. The proof of it, he told them, was in the journals of Congress during the time he was United States Senator. After that, in the face of his record, it was not surprising to hear him go on to urge veterans to guard against the frauds that would be attempted at the ballot-box, and to which he might have added "There are here now gangs of Democratic roughs from Baltimore, Chicago, and elsewhere to perpetrate," but so paltry that it was really pitiful was the plea of the candidate for the second office in the United States to the voters of Indiana to vote the Democratic ticket; but no change of officials could make the country worse. It seemed a fitting afterpiece to Palmer's statement that Tilden and Hendricks wouldn't be dishonest, because it wouldn't pay them to be dishonest.

A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

of the proceedings at the State-House Square was Gov. Hendricks' introduction of a Veteran Glee Club. Said he, "I don't see why they are called veterans," and he said this with a studied emphasis that would have insulted any veteran who heard it. The implication was that he had not heard there were any veterans, or else had forgotten that fact. He discovered his mistake in time to awkwardly inquire if there were any ladies in the Club, and then added, after an interval of nearly a minute, "I understand it. They are called the Veteran Club because the members of it are veteran soldiers."

The din and uproar is now over, and it only remains to add of the whole affair that what as an avowed Democratic rally would have been an effective demonstration, by the attempt to run it as a soldiers' reunion, proved a dismal failure. The fact that there was crowd enough to warrant breaking it up into three meetings but made the failure more conspicuous, and none of the lesser lights in the least retrieved.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—Speaking was had from three stands in the State-House grounds and other places outside during the afternoon. At the principal stand Gov. Hendricks presided and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You will be addressed by Gov. Palmer, of the State of Illinois, and Gov. Curtin, of the State of Pennsylvania. For myself I have only to express to the citizens of other States that are present, to the soldiers from other States, a most cordial welcome for your presence upon this very interesting occasion. [Applause.] You from other States are interested in the same questions that now so profoundly occupy the attention of the people of Indiana. The people of Indiana have decided that, so far as it is within their power, we will have a purer Government and will have greater economies in the administration of public offices. I am very happy in welcoming soldiers from other States, who are here in very large numbers, as I know, who join with soldiers of Indiana upon this occasion in asserting the doctrine that the War being now over there shall be a reunion between the people of the North and the people of the South, thus expressing your faith in a permanent union of the hearts of the people under the forms of the constitution, and your faith in the purity of the Government and the economy of the administration. I welcome you upon this occasion to the capital of Indiana.

My fellow-citizens, I now have the pleasure of introducing Gov. Palmer, of the State of Illinois, who led some of the soldiers that are here in the bloody scenes of the War, and who will now address you. [Applause.]

The following were

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS:

Gov. Curtin, Gen. Farnsworth, Gen. McCandless, Gen. John L. Palmer, Gen. John McCorse, Gen. Seigel, Gen. E. S. Bragy, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen. McClernand, Lt.-Govs. Parker and Bigler.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the principal stands the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The soldiers and sailors of the country, irrespective of party, race, or nationality, took an equally honorable and patriotic part in defending that country when threatened, and in maintaining the integrity of the American honor; and

WHEREAS, The issues at stake have been forever settled by the results of the civil contest, and placed beyond all future controversy by the fundamental laws of the land; and

WHEREAS, The Republican leaders, with disgraceful impudence and effrontery, and in open defiance of truth, arrogate to themselves the credit of suppressing the Rebellion and maintaining the Union in open disregard of truth and justice, and defy and denounce all soldiers and sailors who now refuse to subscribe to their political opinions as sympathizers with the Rebellion and faithless to the Union cause; and

WHEREAS, The leaders of the party in power have endeavored by bitter partisan appeals to rekindle the animosities of the War, and postpone the full enjoyment of a glorious peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Democratic soldiers and sailors of the United States in convention assembled, That, while fully recognizing the gallant achievements of our armies, and grateful to Almighty God for the victory of the Union cause, we do hereby, in the interests of harmony and fellowship between the States, and in the name of the comrades who died to secure these national blessings, enter an earnest and solemn protest against all attempts to revive the hatred and prejudices engendered by the civil strife.

Resolved, That now, as during the period when the War was in progress, in which the question was finally and irrevocably settled, we pronounce the doctrine of the right of secession a fatal heresy, without foundation of right in our system of Government, destructive alike of the best interests of the South and North, and while we are firm in our resolve to preserve the integrity of the national judgment as settled by the stern arbitrament of the sword, yet, as soldiers who were engaged in honorable warfare, we recognize the gallantry with which those lately in arms against us sought to maintain what we believe to be a fatal error, and now since they have accepted the results of the War, and recognized their obligations to the policy of the Republican party, which permits the unlawful plundering of the South, and seeks to perpetuate sectional prejudice in order to continue itself in power;

Resolved, That while we maintain that every citizens of the country, without regard to race or color, should be protected in the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage, we denounce the efforts of the Administration to control the elections of certain States of the Union by the aid of the army as a dangerous innovation upon the rights of the people unwarranted by law, and showing a determination upon the part of the Republican party to carry the coming Presidential election by force and fraud.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the last House of Representatives for the passage of the bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers and sailors of the Union, and we denounce the Republican Senate for defeating the measure.

Resolved, That the hope of the industry of the nation, now prostrated by the infamous legislation of the Republican party, whereby the people have been robbed of the just compensation for their labor, depends upon the success of the Democratic party, which alone can restore confidence to the masses, and insure to labor a fair remuneration for honest work.

Resolved, That in the widespread prostitution of official dignity, in the debauchery and corruption of the civil service, in the reign of iniquitous and thieving administration of all the South, in the mistaken and ruinous legislation on finance, and in the consequent depression of commerce and industries, we do not recognize the signs of reviving welfare or the legitimate, wholesome, and honest fruits of the War.

Resolved, That in the name of patriotism, and to insure the pursuits of peace and a healthier tone of public morals, we do hereby demand a change of administration, that a change of policy may result, and to this end we invite the co-operation of all, without regard to party ties, who think the crisis has come when just legislation and honesty in public life can alone bring an era of wise and peaceful government.

Resolved, That the assumption that the Union was saved by a party and not by the whole people irrespective of party is false, slanderous, and unpatriotic; that it discredits the living and dishonors the dead, and we solemnly reprobate the assumption.

Resolved, That in S. J. Tilden and T. A. Hendricks we recognize statesmen who have given assurances in their public careers of a will and a way to redeem the country from the control of rings, to prosecute plans of civil-service reform to restore the majesty of local self-government on the basis of the Constitution, and insure the fruitful blessings of prosperity and peace; and we do hereby pledge them our hearty and undivided support.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

were read from Abraham S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and from the Hon. Durban Ward, of Ohio.

The demonstrations were concluded by a torchlight procession to-night.

THE CAMPAIGN.

INGERSOLL AT GREENFIELD—WHY HARRISON SHOULD BE ELECTED.

Dispatch to Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Oct. 3.—The Republican rally here to-day astounded the Democrats of this section, who have been under the impression that they would cast as large a vote as usual this fall. It surpassed anything that they have been able to do, and is unparalleled, in fact, in the history of Hancock County, which has never seen such an outpouring of the masses, or so grand and imposing a pageant as passed through the streets at noon. The procession combined the usual features and paraphernalia of political parades, and reflected credit upon all who were connected with its organization. When it is remembered that some came twenty and twenty-five miles in wagons, an insight is given into the enthusiasm of the Republicans of this county. A peculiar point in the procession was a wagon about 150 feet long, containg 100 old veterans who had voted for William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840. There were twenty decorated wagons, and, in all, the procession must have contained nearly 4,000 people. It required over two hours for it to pass a given point.

Speaking was had after dinner, at Pierson's Grove, which was filled with a concourse of fully 8,000 people. Nearly one-half of the men present were Democrats. Senator Hough presided. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was introduced, and spoke for nearly two hours with indescribable effect. The hushed attention with which every word was devoured by the thousands present was remarkable. Among other things, Mr. Ingersoll said:

I am in favor of the election of Gen. Ben Harrison Governor of the noble State of Indiana. I believe a State like this should have a patriot for its Governor. I believe a State like this should have a man of ability, a man of education, a man of refinement and of culture. I do not believe there is any necessary connection between dirt and statesmanship. [Laughter.] I do not believe that a man is fit for Governor of Indiana simply because his clothes do not fit him. [Laughter.] I do not believe there is any necessary connection between lofty sentiment and uncleanness. I do not believe that, in order for a man to be honest, he must spit upon his shirt-bosom. [Laughter.] I do not believe that honesty dwells with ignorance. I do not believe that patriotism lives with filth. I believe a man can be a patriot and wear decent clothes. I believe a man can be a statesman and comb his hair. I believe a man can be a patriot and keep clean. In other words, I believe soap is the enemy of Democracy, and a great civilizer. [Laughter.] The time is gone by in this country when a man can be popular simply by being a sloven. That time has gone by. No matter how poor a man is, let him look as well as he can. No matter how unfortunate he may be, let him keep as clean as he can. No honest, decent man looks with contempt upon poverty and misfortune; but for the rich and fortunate to go unwashed, thinking that the road to popularity is a dirt road, is a mistake in this century. That day has gone by.

Indiana wants for her Governor a man who is a fair representative of her intelligence, of her patriotism, of her culture, and of her honor. The State of Indiana cannot afford to honor a man who has failed to honor her. The State cannot afford to elect a man who failed to defend her in the hour of need. The State of Indiana must elect a man who defended the State in time of war. ["Amen."] There may be another war. There may be a time when with white lips you will ask the young men, your friends, and your neighbors, to enlist. There may be a time when, with trembling voice, you will plead with the strong and brave to take the musket and the sword to defend the firesides of Indiana. How can you ask this if you fail to honor in a time of peace those that honored you in a time of war? If Indiana forgets the scars upon the bodies of her heroes, the time may come when her heroes will forget her. The heroes can do without Indiana; but Indiana never will see the time that she can do without courage, without patriotism, and without heroism.

I am in favor of the election of Ben Harrison because he is a Republican. [Applause.] I am in favor of the Republican party because it is the party of reason. The Republican party favors no mob. You never heard of such a thing, and you never will, as a Republican mob. You never hear of the Republicans getting together and assaulting a Democratic speaker. You never hear of Republicans throwing stones through cars. You never hear of Republicans firing revolvers into crowds of men and women. You never heard of such a thing, and you never will. And, if any Republican does it, you may swear he has been converted from the Democracy within twenty-four hours, and acted from the force of Democratic habit.

THREATENED MOB-INTIMIDATION OF SCHURZ.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 3.—This evening Carl Schurz addressed an extensive audience in Colerick's Opera-House. There were serious fears that he would be mobbed by Germans here who have detached themselves from the Republican party. So real was the fear that Mr. Ramm, the Federal Postmaster, had 100 men, faithful to the person of Schurz, distributed around in the assemblage. The police also took precautions to avert any possible riot, and Mr. Schurz began and proceeded with his speech without interruption. He said on opening, having already had the intimation of the design against him, that he had stood where shot and shell rained around him, and that no mob intimidation could deter him from his purpose to speak in behalf of Hayes and Wheeler, and urge their election by every means in their power.

ELKHART.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of North Indiana gathered 18,000 strong to greet the Hon. R. G. Ingersoll to-day. People poured in from a radius of 100 miles, special trains bearing thousands from the east, west, north, and south. Delegations with banners handsomely decorated, wagons, cavalry companies, and cadets, formed a procession over a mile long. Col. Ingersoll arrived at 2:30, accompanied by a Continental escort of twenty horsemen from Warsaw. Thousands gathered about the stand, but the crowd was so vast that more than half were unable to hear the speaker. His wonderful speech was cheered to the echo by the enthusiastic listeners, and for two hours he held his hearers spell-bound with his matchless oratory. This evening Laporte, South Bend, and Mishawaka sent several hundred torchlight-bearers, and, though rain set in about 6 o'clock, the streets were ablaze with 1,100 torches. The crowds have greatly diminished, but from 6,000 to 8,000 are now on the streets. No such gathering was ever witnessed in the county, and Col. Ingersoll's rally will be long remembered. Republicans expect to sweep everything Tuesday, and to-day's meeting greatly encouraged them. Democrats freely say they cannot match it.

WESTVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WESTVILLE, Ind., Oct. 5.—Capt. T. S. Cogley, of Michigan City, is addressing a large and enthusiastic Republican audience here to-night. J. H. Winterbotham, Democratic candidate for State Senator, has just arrived with a special train of roughs and shoulder-hitters of Michigan City. It is the most disreputable-looking crowd that ever disgraced the streets of this place.

REBEL CLAIMS.

LETTER BY MR. BLAINE ON THE NEAL DOW DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 5.—*To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:* I observe in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday a letter from Bion Bradbury, Esq., attorney-at-law, of Portland, Me., in regard to a decision by Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, in the now famous Neal Dow case. Mr. Bradbury, counsel for plaintiff in that suit, is fully committed to all its dangerous doctrines. He is well known in Maine as one of the most rancorous and uncompromising of partisan Democrats. He is a fair and full type of the men whom the loyal Republican sentiment of the North will have to fight to the bitter end on all questions of this kind. Only two or three points in Mr. Bradbury's letter require my attention, and I am compelled to write on the wing, and, of course, very hastily. Mr. Bradbury intimates that I have had in my possession, ever since my Boston speech of Sept. 18, a letter from Judge Clarke, of New Hampshire, who sat with Judge Clifford and dissented from his opinion. The inference Mr. Bradbury desires the public to draw is, that I concealed and withheld Judge Clarke's letter all that time. The truth is that Judge Clarke's letter was not written till Sept. 22, mailed the 23d, and

HAS BEEN FOLLOWING ME

from point to point, and finally reached me at Cincinnati three days since. The letter is as follows, verbatim et literatum:

JUDGE CLARKE'S LETTER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 22, 1876.—MY DEAR MR. BLAINE: My attention has been called to a passage in your speech at Boston, in which you refer to the suit against Neal Dow before Judge Clifford and myself at Portland. Your statement of the case is substantially correct, and forcibly illustrates the danger to be apprehended from the Southern War claims, and yet it does injustice to Judge Clifford, leaving the impression that he is in favor of paying such claims. I hardly think this is so, and no such inference can be drawn from his conduct or decision in the case. He heard the case in the first sitting alone. Neither Judge Shepley nor Judge Cox could sit with him. He had the case a long time under advisement. It presenting a question of great national importance, he did not wish to decide it alone, and it could in only one way be carried to the Supreme Court, to-wit: a certificate of difference between two Judges, because the amount being about $1,700 it could not go up on a writ of error. To enable the parties, therefore, if they wished, to take the case to the Supreme Court, he sent for me to come and sit with him, and sign a certificate of difference, as I did. The great difficulty is that Gen. Dow let a judgment go by default on an account recognized by Judge Shepley while Military Governor of New Orleans, and that the judgment is now sued here. The judgment is conclusive, as the Court had jurisdiction, and the Court was one recognized by the Military Governor, and its process was duly served on Gen. Dow. The case is one of difficulty, but I am quite certain Judge Clifford is anxious it should be decided right. Yours truly,

DANIEL CLARKE.

REMARKS.

It will be observed that Judge Clarke frankly says that my statement of the case was substantially correct, and further, that it forcibly illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern War-claims. These remarks of Judge Clarke sufficiently answer Mr. Bradbury's ill-tempered, ill-mannered, untruthful assertions respecting the main points at issue. I am not responsible for the report of my speech as quoted by Mr. Bradbury, when I never saw the reporters and never read the extract quoted by Mr. Bradbury until I saw it in his letter, but was assured that it was reported incorrectly. I certainly never dreamed of calling Judge Clifford "a hungry Democrat." I am too familiar with the Judge's well-fed and portly dimensions to apply to him any absurd characterization. Neither did I reflect on his personal or official integrity.

ON THE CONTRARY,

I stated that one of the most alarming features of the decision was that Judge Clifford belonged to that gnarled, twisted, ingrained, incurable school of Bourbon Democracy that believes in just such dangerous and destructive doctrines as are covered by this decision. Mr. Bradbury says the only point involved in Judge Clifford's decision was a question of the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Court. Precisely. The Louisiana Court gave judgment against a Colonel of the Union army for property seized and appropriated by a foraging squad of his regiment. Judgment was taken by default, Col. Dow being with his command in the field, utterly unable to respond to the summons, and certainly not aware that civil suits could be brought in the country of the insurgents against officers of the army of the Union. I have always stated the case with accuracy, and neither Judge Clifford nor Mr. Bradbury show why every other officer of the Union Army may not, in like manner, be sued for all property which his command may have seized and appropriated during the years of rebellion. Judge Clifford's decision is far worse than, if sustained, is a suit brought since the War, for it distinctly recognizes, if it does not positively affirm, that, while the War was actually going on,—*flagrante bello*,—an officer of the Union Army was bound,

AT WHATEVER PRICE IT MIGHT BE,

to leave his command when summoned by a local court in the heart of the rebellious country, and Judge Clifford, without looking at the statute which notoriously surrounded the case, nay, shutting his eyes to the fact that these States were in rebellion, or making a great effort to close them, recognizes the jurisdiction of a Rebel Court, and its right to interfere at the very crisis of the War with the operation of a Union army. Judge Clarke says that "Judge Clifford had the case a long time under advisement, it presenting a case of grave national importance." The "long time" referred to by Judge Clarke covers

AT LEAST EIGHT YEARS,

I am told. It is not for me to say that Judge Clifford has not had good reasons for withholding his opinion this long time, but it cannot fail to strike the country that the decision is promulgated just at the time that Judge Clarke thinks there is danger to be apprehended from these Southern war-claims. I have no right to comment on Judge Clifford's motives, and do not assume to judge them, but I have a perfect right to discuss the mood and tense of his remarkable opinion, and the danger concealed under that opinion is greatly enhanced by the reported expression of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency that every soldier who marched across Southern soil was

"A TRESPASSER,

and liable to a suit for damages in an action for trespass." Ex-Gov. Underwood, of Vermont, declared that Mr. Tilden made this identical declaration to him during the War. The dangers to which I called attention, as exemplified by Judge Clifford's opinion, were substantially these: First, that an army officer can be sued and compelled by judgment of a court to pay for property seized by him or his soldiers at the South during the War; second, that, in such a suit, by a decision of the Supreme Court touching a cotton case before the Court of Claims,

NO PROOF WHATEVER

can be raised that the plaintiff was not a Rebel, but that he may recover without such proof; third, that such suit may be brought, and judgment recovered in any Southern State Court, and then judgment be sued in a State Court North, the judgment affirmed, and the officer compelled to pay by process of the United States Court. No answer has been made to any of these points by Mr. Bradbury. He says that Bradish Johnson, the plaintiff, was, in fact, loyal, but does not assert that such fact was proved, or that Judge Clifford's opinion makes any distinction whatever between a loyal citizen and a Rebel; and this point illustrates

THE VERY DANGER

I have been trying to point out. It most forcibly presents the rapid progress we are making toward paying Southern claims regardless of the loyalty of the claimants. With the Republican party in power, the United States Treasury is safe from the frightful raid impending over it; but what, I ask, may be expected from a Democratic Congress, a Democratic President, and Democratic Judges! The passage of one short law covering only three points would bankrupt the United States Government and destroy the public credit. Those points are:

First—That no proof of loyalty shall be required of any claimant before the Southern Claims Commission now in session, or before any department of the Government other than that required in the United States Supreme Court in suits-at-law.

NO PROOF AT ALL.

Second—That the statutes of limitation shall not apply to the case of claims otherwise allowable against individuals or against the United States. If there be a question of law about the power to revive a claim against an individual once barred by the statute of limitations, there certainly is none as to the power of the Government to revive it against itself, and that is the point principally affecting the United States Treasury and the loyal taxpayers of the country.

Third—That reasonable compensation may be recovered by all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late Civil War, and, in these words, I

AM BUT INSERTING THE LANGUAGE

of a bill now printed in the United States House of Representatives, introduced by Democrats, and under consideration by the Democratic Judiciary Committee. The whole was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who have not reported back to the House, but hold it for consideration until after the Presidential election. Why did they not report adversely upon it—promptly, decidedly! The courteous tone in which Judge Clarke refers to his belief of Judge Clifford's intention to do right belongs to the amenities of the Bench, and with these I am not dealing at present. I only see that Judge Clifford did not agree with Judge Clarke and end, as he might, then and there, all Democratic claims of this character. I only see that Judge Clifford's great influence on the Supreme Bench, based on long service and learning in the law, has all been thrown on the Southern or rebel side. In short, in the very language of Judge Clarke, I only see that, "The case fully illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern War claims," and seeing these things, believing these things, I exposed them wherever I have spoken, and shall continue to do so to the end of the Presidential campaign. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

WORKINGMEN, READ.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

HOW SAMUEL J. TILDEN RUINED A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN.

Correspondence New York Times.

BRADY'S BEND, Pa., Oct. 1.—Fifteen years ago, Brady's Bend, in Clarion County, Pa., was one of the most prosperous and promising towns in the Allegheny Valley. At that time, the extensive mills, furnaces, and work-shops, and the rich mines of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, conducted by honest and competent managers, gave employment to upward of 1,800 workmen, and comfortable support to a contented population of more than 3,000 persons. The pay-rolls of the iron company show that $60,000 a month passed into the hands of its workmen, and found currency in the neighborhood. The farmers for miles around found at the Bend a ready market for their produce, and the lively little village was filled with thriving trades-people. Most of the mine-laborers and iron-workers were men of family, and from the good wages which was paid them they were saving considerable sums. Many of them owned their own little houses and a few acres of ground, and all of them seemed to be in a fair way to independence. This was the condition of affairs in 1862. At that time, however, for reasons which I need not now explain, the owners of the mills desired to dispose of their property. Hearing of this, Mr. William B. Ogden, then of Chicago, went to the Bend, examined the works, and, after doing so, said to Mr. H. A. S. D. Dudley, an honest gentleman who was at that time their Superintendent, "If I could get Sam Tilden into the speculation, I am sure I could make it pay; but I am afraid he won't take up so small a matter. His retaining fees are now at least $60,000 a year." Regarding the retaining fees Mr. Ogden doubtless spoke authoritatively, for he was the Receiver of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, was a warm personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and knew all about that gentleman's many railroad schemes.

In one respect, however, he was mistaken. The Brady's Bend speculation was not despised by Mr. Tilden. On the contrary, as Mr. Ogden's agent and counsel, he visited the iron-works, "saw money in them," and advised their purchase. They were secured for the ridiculously low sum of $250,000. The owners were embarrassed and had to make a sacrifice.

After the necessary preliminaries had been gone through with, it was decided that only by the formation of a stock company could a profit be made out of the work. A stock company was consequently formed, and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden became its principal Director. The capital stock was placed at $500,000, and one-half of that sum was understood to be working capital. Mr. Dudley, of whom I have already spoken, continued to act as Superintendent, and under his management the prosperity of the works increased to such an extent that, during the first year of its existence, the new company realized a profit of over $100,000. His share of this sum was not enough for Mr. Tilden, however; and, as he did not intend to continue in the company, he deliberately set to work to bring about its ruin, and make a fortune for himself and his friends. His first move was to issue $500,000 of first-mortgage bonds. This was done in spite of the determined protest of Mr. Dudley, and every other true friend of the works who knew what was going on. The new bonds were ostensibly disposed of at 80 cents on the dollar, but were really distributed privately among certain of Mr. Tilden's friends in the company. The interest on these bonds was made a first charge against the profits, and, as the prosperity of the works continued, Tilden & Co. were for a time content. It soon became apparent to the shrewd lawyer, however, that a crash must shortly come, and, not being satisfied with the handsome profit which he had already realized, he decided upon more extensive operations. He and his friends held enough of the stock to control the company, and it was decided that a new issue of bonds must be made. The sum suggested was $500,000, and as the capital stock did not exceed that amount, and did not seem a sufficient basis for a bonded indebtedness of $1,000,000, the stock was watered up to $2,000,000. Then, against the further protest of Mr. Dudley, second-mortgage bonds were issued to the amount of $5,000,000; and that gentleman indignantly resigned the position of Superintendent and broke off all connection with the works. The second-mortgage bonds were nearly all secured by the conspirators,—they can be called nothing else,—and the watered and valueless stock was disposed of to all those who were foolish enough to buy. Of course, these transactions of the man who has recently christened himself "the Great Reformer" were not known to the public, and the apparent prosperity of the works, and the expressed desire to increase their capacity, were advanced as excuses for the issue of the bonds. The workmen and mine-laborers had unbounded confidence in the solvency and good faith of Mr. Tilden's company, and many of them invested their little savings in its paper.

Mr. Dudley's retirement was considered a misfortune by the little community; but Mr. John Haines, who succeeded him and who still lives here, soon gained the good will of the men, and inspired the same confidence that had been enjoyed by Dudley. After a time, however, it became apparent to the new Superintendent that it would be impossible for the works to pay the interest on $1,000,000 of bonds and a dividend on $2,000,000 of stock, and he also quietly withdrew. Shortly after his retirement the Tilden bubble burst, and the public became aware that the Brady's Bend Iron Company was a ruined concern. Before this, however, "the Great Reformer" and his intimates had disposed of all their stock, retaining only a part of the first-mortgage bonds. They, therefore, appeared after the crash in the position of creditors rather than debtors.

As it is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, the victims in most of Mr. Tilden's railroad "operations," or at least those for which he has become notorious all over the country, were capitalists and men of business. The results of his duplicity and greed in the Brady's Bend case, on the other hand, were most disastrous to poor men and women who had to work hard for their daily bread. When, because of his manipulation, the iron works suspended, hundreds of men, women, and children, were left penniless, without work, and without the means to get to places where employment might be found. Indeed, many of the poor people were unable to leave the Bend for months after the closing of the shops, and their sufferings are described as having been terrible. Their savings, the results of years of labor, were either in the hands of Tilden & Co., or sunk in the houses in which they lived, and the latter, though giving shelter, did not satisfy the hunger of their children. The whole town was dependent upon the work for support, and when they closed property of all kinds became a drug in the market. For this reason the people who owned houses could not sell them at any price. To-day Brady's Bend is little better than a wilderness. The long line of massive workshops are falling into decay and the cottages of the once prosperous workmen are closed and silent. The windows are broken and the shutters off their hinges, the fences down, and the gardens weed-grown and neglected. The men and women who own these places, and who were driven from them by hunger, are now scattered all over the mill-districts of Western Pennsylvania. With them the name of Samuel J. Tilden is as familiar as household words, but they never speak it without a bitter curse.

H. C.

CHEAP AND NASTY.

THE ANTE-BELLUM PUBLISHING COMPANY'S BOOKBACK.

The attempt to show up Gov. Hayes as a Know-Nothing and a member of the American Alliance is being bolstered up by the efforts of a concern in Chicago, which calls itself the Ante-Bellum Publishing Company, having its headquarters at Room 83 Exchange Building. Its advertisements have appeared for the past few days in the Confederate organ in this city. Its flaming red posters have decorated fences, houses, poles, and curb-stones, and the little, one-horse concern is vainly attempting to leap at once into notoriety by its exposition of the terrible initiation and the false doctrines of this alleged Order. The author of the scheme is one Jaggers, a whilom resident of St. Louis, and a professed member of the Order, which he has now gone back upon. Jaggers was last seen in Chicago about the 27th of August. He had then got out his advertisements and his pamphlet containing the exposition, and was making preparations to send the thing forth broadcast. He had two assistants. Their names are Rose and Howell. Both turned up in this city some time ago, and they were from St. Louis, too. When the three separated on Sunday evening, according to Rose and Howell, Jaggers made an engagement to see them the following morning. Again, according to Rose and Howell, that was the last ever seen of Jaggers. He disappeared. Like the wind, no man could tell whither he went. Rose and Howell opened the shop for the sale of the pamphlet, advertised for agents, started out a few, and got the thing in working order. But they sighed for Jaggers,—or at least they say they did. If there was one man more than another whom they would like to see, it was Jaggers,—the only, the incomparable Jaggers, the reformed member of the Alliance. They searched for him high and low, but the earth, the air, and the water under the earth, refused to yield up the object of their quest. They finally bethought themselves of the fact that the female Jaggers was in St. Louis, and, as they say, they wrote the forlorn woman asking for information in regard to her husband. Mrs. J. took a greasy pencil, and on the back of their letter wrote out a miserable scrawl to the effect that she had not seen her husband for many lonely weeks; that her tears flowed night and day, and there was no male Jaggers to stop them; that she had heard, through a negro, from Jaggers; that the news which her letter had to communicate was that her departed lord was underneath the ground, a prisoner, guarded night and day, and every chance of escape cut off; that he had bribed the negro servant about this subterranean dungeon to mail his letter to his wife. Such was the scope of the letter. That is the latest up to date. The inference which Rose and Howell deduce is that the base minions of Hayes and the Alliance have spirited Jaggers away, and that he is now wearing out a miserable existence beneath the surface of the earth,—an example to every member of the Order who dares to squeal on it. Such is the story of Rose and Howell, and it is given simply for what it is worth, and no more. In the meantime, these enterprising publishers are retailing the pamphlet at 25 cents per copy, special inducements to agents, liberal discount to the trade, etc., etc. The gory poster referred to calls upon voters (in large type) and lovers of freedom (in still larger type) to look before they leap. It then proclaims that it is the announcement of a wonderful exposure of Know-Nothingism, and proceeds to quote extracts from the pamphlet on the ceremonies of initiation into the "Sentinels of Freedom," "The American Alliance," etc. Jaggers says that the applicant must satisfy the Order that he is a true and thorough-bred American, and that there is not the most distant shade or taint of foreign blood in his veins, before he can proceed to take the oaths and embrace the obligations of the Order. According to this, if all the members swear to the unadulterated truth, it is scarcely probable that the Order ever attained very great strength, for the simple fact that such thoroughbred Americans as are specified are quite scarce in this day and generation. The blood-curdling oaths which the initiation ceremony contains are as follows—or rather this is a part of them, for they are very long, and of a piece with the following:

HARD SWEARING.

You —— do most sincerely and solemnly swear before these living witnesses and those skeletons of SEVEN of our Order, who once belonged to it, and were initiated and embraced the same obligations you are now doing; but they proved traitors to our cause by exposing some of our secrets, and these ghastly skeletons and this Coffin with this lifeless body, now lying before you, are all that remain to tell the sad story, that they ONCE LIVED as you do. Now, should you prove a traitor to OUR cause, your remains will be placed with those as a warning to all others that enter within these walls, that DEATH will be their doom if they prove traitors.

Our organization contends that the Roman Catholic Church teaches treason to the American Government in all its schools and educational institutions.

You will help our brothers in this society throughout the United States, and by your votes drive treason of every kind from this country.

You may be called upon to help at the midnight hour to open every Catholic prison, where poor innocent women are now shut up in the dark dungeons of Roman Catholic institutions in this country. If we should meet with opposition from the priests, or others, you are to press forward against all opposers, even though you may be called upon to wade through blood to do so, and spare no Catholic that may oppose you. And you further swear to use all your influence at all elections to keep any Roman Catholic, or friend of a Catholic, from holding any office in the United States.

In 1876 WE WILL ELECT A PRESIDENT that will issue a proclamation that all Catholics MUST send their children to the public schools.

It shall be your duty to vote for NO MAN to any office in the United States that will not pledge himself to use every influence he can command to elect only such men to CONGRESS as will vote to enact such laws as will compel them to read the Protestant Bible in every Roman Catholic church and school in this country.

And you do further swear that you will support no foreigner for any office, from the smallest to the greatest, and that no foreigner now coming to our country shall be naturalized until he shall have resided here for a term of twenty-one years.

The Protestant Bible SHALL be read in every Roman Catholic church in this country.

But the most wonderful thing about this business is the wood-cut ornamenting the pamphlet and the poster, which represents the initiation scene. If there is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, it is here revealed. Take it all in all, it is too ludicrous to be solemn. The victim writhes on the floor while two members of the Order repeat the form, one standing at the victim's head and the other at his feet, a Boy in Blue has the Bible impaled on a bayonet-point, and is honestly endeavoring to force the steel and the book down the sufferer's throat. In the rear is placed a coffin, out of which peeps the grinning skull of a traitor to the Order. On the coffin is seated somebody who bears the most remarkable, although perhaps accidental, resemblance to President Grant. He has a freshly-lit cigar between his teeth, sits with folded arms, and appears to enjoy the scene. Behind him stand the ghastly shapes of seven traitors to the cause. For skeletons they are a remarkable success. No two are alike, although each one persistently maintains an air intensely lugubrious.

After the cut comes the meat of the matter in large type—in the shape of an announcement that Hayes is a Know-Nothing; that this Order is a combination of all the secret Know-Nothing Orders in the States; and that immediately after the Cincinnati Convention the Grand Council met in Philadelphia and indorsed Hayes and Wheeler. The poster also charges that the Council sent Gov. Hayes a copy of their resolutions, to which he wrote the reply, which has been floating at the head of the editorial columns of such papers as the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the little *Courier*, of this city, and which has been officially denounced as a most malicious falsehood fortified behind a base forgery.

The pamphlet is a little more explicit than the poster, but the same general statement, or misstatement, of facts is set forth, backed by James F. Jaggers' affidavit, as to their truthfulness, and sworn to on the 5th of July before J. H. Buenemann, Jr., of St. Louis. In concluding his book, Jaggers says his task is ended, and he waits with confidence the verdict of his readers in November. He cautions them, while tempering justice with mercy, to see to it that their clemency "lets no guilty man escape."

THE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

A TRIBUNE reporter had an interview with Rose and Howell yesterday. The "Publishing Company" has a room in the top of the Exchange Building. Its effects are two men, with an extra hand who would correspond to the "devil" about a country job office; a female who mails circulars and pamphlets, and throws up her hands in awe when the name of Jaggers is mentioned; an assortment of the works above referred to; a table and two chairs; a paste-pot and shears; a few one-cent stamps; a scrap-book; a few circulars addressed to Democratic editors and ropers-in throughout the State; and two much-treasured extracts from the *Times* and *Courier*. Rose says he is confident the Order exists in this State and city, and hints that a gentleman well known in religious circles is at the head of it. He won't say this on his own responsibility, however, but simply says he has heard it stated by parties who bound him under a most sacred promise not to reveal the big secret.

Howell talks in a similar strain, and says he is quite confident there is a large branch of the Order here. People in St. Louis told him so. Besides that, he argues that the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst's sermon on the Sullivan-Hanford murder enunciates the same principles which the Order observes, and that, therefore, there is such an Order here, and that the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst ought to know something about it. Such seems to be the sum and substance of the firm's knowledge. They know nothing as to where the Order meets here, but claim that it has 5,000 members. It is not probable that the scheme will catch any but the most gullible,—and the beauty about that is, the gullible are already in the Democratic ranks, and, like bad eggs, cannot be further spoiled. No sane man, reviewing the circumstances under which the publication is made, the obscurity of its backers, and the pointed official denials which Gov. Hayes, out of a spirit which abhors and detests anything of so bigoted and un-American a character as this pretended Alliance, has made, will be for one moment led away by this false side issue into casting his vote for the enemies of this pretended Alliance—Tilden and Hendricks.

TILDEN'S IRON-MINES.

THE ISSUE OF THAT CURRENCY CONFESSED—WHY THE LABOR DEBTS WERE NOT PAID—TILDEN AND THE AGREEMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 2.—Since the first publication in THE TRIBUNE by an "anonymous scribbler, 'Eisen,'" detailing in a mild way some of Tilden's manipulations on Lake Superior, notwithstanding the mendacity employed to exculpate the "Artful Dodger," subsequent events have substantiated nearly all the statements made, and notably wherein Tilden and his followers had been placed on the defensive. The "shinplaster" revelations have induced all sorts and conditions of men to come to the rescue of the Democratic candidate. In rebutting the plain facts, of course false positions had to be assumed and lies duplicated. One would think that a fact as clear as that the New York Mine, a corporation three-quarters the property of S. J. Tilden, had issued "iron currency," could not be for a moment disputed; yet men whose fingers had handled thousands of dollars of the issue endeavored by dissimulation to convey the impression that Gov. Tilden had no knowledge of the issue and circulation of New York Mine iron currency—and this in the face of another fact, that Tilden's private secretary, Mr. George W. Smith, actually countersigned most if not all the bills before they were set afloat. But after the charge could not well be refuted by subterfuge, a new tack was taken, viz.: to excuse and justify the issue by a romantic recital of the isolation of Lake Superior mines, the scarcity of money, the poverty of the banks, the needs of the laborer, etc. Inconsistent as the defense has been, it would have appeared more reasonable if it had not at first been stoutly insisted upon that the so-called currency was not in any sense issued and used for money; but the whole story had to be denied, and, while contradicting the facts, the defense has assumed and abandoned so many absurd positions that now it ridiculously has substantiated nearly every charge made.

IT IS NOW CONFESSED

in the *Times* that the Tilden issue was "only $119,000!" This, turned over three or four or more times, makes quite a working capital. Banks could and did receive and pay it out. No one can tell how frequently this sum was turned over. Inasmuch, however, as the defense, by stipulation, admits that the New York Mine is owned and controlled by Tilden so far as his three-quarters interest in it gives him control, and that $119,000 currency was issued "for the benefit of the poor miners" (!), the controversy may as well end, and the case rest with the great jury of the American people. Let the people determine whether THE TRIBUNE lied when it charged that Tilden had been in the "shinplaster" business. But we must be just, too. No Republican paper can now truthfully assert that the Reform bachelor, when he dies, will have died without issue. Sam's Lake Superior rag baby is "struggling for existence," though the operation of the "none-but-the-best-survive" theory presages for it a dubious future.

ANOTHER COUNT IN THE DECLARATION

in this case against the Usufructuary has been more resolutely combated, not, however, with any more truth; but, as it is highly essential that the Sham-Reformer shall preserve unbroken his sham friendship for the laboring man, the importance of invalidating the charge of Tilden's connection with the Michigan Iron Company, bankrupt, is fully realized by the defense. It has proceeded to silence the charge after the fashion of a pettifogger, thus: Tilden never subscribed for any Michigan Iron Company stock. If he was a stockholder, he knew nothing of the affairs of the Company. Does any one suppose that Tilden would decline to contribute the paltry sum of $1,100 when he might, by the contribution, escape paying $118,000! Tilden never refused to pay the debts. Breitung was a stockholder, and sharply endeavored to get himself scot-free. Breitung was *not* a stockholder, and Tilden knew he was speculating on the labor debts, and that he was meddling in a business in which he had no interest. Breitung never visited Tilden, though Tilden told the "German millionaire" when he presented the agreement to pay $10 on each share to Tilden to sign, that he would not join a ring to defraud the laborer by helping to buy up the claims, and so forth.

In order to break the force of Mr. Breitung's testimony touching this question, he has been maligned in the *Times*. It has been charged that he sold his stock to evade responsibility. To show the utter falsity of this charge, the affirmation of

MICHAEL O'NEIL, A REPUTABLE DEMOCRAT OF NEGAUNEE,

is herewith given:

State of Michigan, County of Marquette, ss.: I, Michael O'Neil, of Negaunee, Mich., hereby affirm that on the 28th day of September, 1874, I bought of Edward Breitung 122 shares of Michigan Iron Company stock; that the consideration I gave said Edward Breitung for said shares of stock was an undivided half-interest in 590 73-100 acres of land in Township 48 N. of Range 32 W., and an undivided one-quarter interest in 960 acres of land in Township 49 N. of Range 38 W., all in Houghton County, Mich.; that at the time Edward Breitung sold me this stock he could not have intended to get rid of any liability for the labor debts of the Michigan Iron Company, as a stockholder in said corporation, because he, myself, and everybody else in the County of Marquette who knew anything about the matter, believed, and had every reason to believe, that the labor debts of said corporation would be paid in a short time. Some of the wealthy stockholders East had agreed to take mortgage bonds on the Michigan Iron Company's property for $100,000; and the proceeds from such bonds were to go first to pay up the entire labor debt, and the balance of the money was to be used to go on with the work at the furnaces. Before the time, and after I bought this stock, the Eastern stockholders were forwarding money to the office of the Michigan Iron Company at Marquette for said bonds, to be used to pay up said labor debts, and the amount of money so sent forward was, as I was informed by the President, and believed, $29,000.

M. O'NEIL.

This is voluntary Democratic evidence that explodes the *Times'* assertion that Breitung was leaving the Company to avoid responsibility or save himself. Contrary to the *Times'* statement, Mr. O'Neil is a gentleman of at least moderate wealth, and he is regarded by all who know him as a man above reproach and unimpeachable. So much for the weak endeavor to break the force of Mr. Breitung's statement.

During political campaigns the public look with suspicion on newspaper charges against an opposing candidate. Following the custom the Republicans have adhered to in backing up the evidence of Tilden's unfitness for the position of Chief Magistrate of this great nation, I have here the

AFFIDAVIT OF THE HON. EDWARD BREITUNG,

which shows that there was no proposition made by him to buy up the labor claims at a discount. But let the affidavit speak for itself:

State of Michigan, Marquette County, ss.: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said county, Edward Breitung, of Negaunee, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: Soon after the organization of the Michigan Iron Company, a corporation existing under the general mining and manufacturing laws of the State of Michigan, I became a stockholder in said Company, and continued to be such until the 28th day of September, 1874, at which time I sold my stock (122 shares) to Michael O'Neil, of Negaunee, Mich. That the sale was a bona fide transaction, and the consideration paid therefor was at least equal to the value of the stock. That the stock was not sold to evade any of the responsibilities then resting upon the stockholders of that corporation for labor-debts or any other outstanding liabilities. That, before the sale of the stock, the stockholders had, at a meeting called for that purpose, voted to mortgage the Company's property to an amount of $100,000,—more than sufficient to pay the labor-debt of the Company, which at that time (the latter part of July, 1874) was, according to the report of the officers, about $60,000; and the resolution particularly stated that the money realized on said bonds was to be devoted first to the payment of the labor debts. The wealthy Eastern stockholders agreed to take these bonds, and did, afterwards, subscribe for and pay for $20,000 of said bonds. For this reason, there was, at the time I sold such stock, no apparent liability to stockholders for labor debts, and the surplus over labor debts to be derived from the sale of said mortgage bonds was to be used as a working capital to enable the Company to carry on its business; but such stockholders failed to subscribe for all the bonds so issued, though the furnaces continued in operation and in the latter part of December, 1874, or the beginning of January, 1875, the Michigan Iron Company became so badly involved that an assignment of its effects was made to Messrs. James Pickands, A. A. Ripka, and H. J. Colwell, for the benefit of its creditors. After the said assignment was made, Mr. R. S. Fay, of Boston, made an examination of the affairs of the Company, and reported its condition to the assignees and the parties interested. I was present when the report was made. It was stated by the examining parties that the books of the Company showed a labor debt of about $118,000. Mr. Fay stated, substantially, that it was an outrage that the Company owed such a large labor debt, and that an effort ought to be made to raise funds to liquidate the same; that the stockholders were mostly wealthy and able men, and that he had no doubt that they would nearly all willingly contribute proportionately towards the settlement of these claims. Then Mr. Fay urged me to interest myself in the matter, and take the time to visit all the stockholders to secure their co-operation. To this proposition I readily assented, and accordingly went to Boston, where an agreement was drawn up by some of the leading stockholders by which the subscribers bound themselves to pay a maximum assessment of $10 upon each share subscribed for by them when called upon by a Board of Trustees provided for in said agreement to collect said assessment, analyze, and settle the labor debts. There was no provision in said agreement to settle up said labor debts at 50 cents on the dollar. As the labor claims amounted to $118,000 and there were 12,000 shares of stock, if all the stockholders had subscribed for their stock and paid the assessment of $10 per share a fund of $120,000 would have been raised to pay $118,000 of labor claims. Every one of the Boston stockholders that I saw subscribed to the agreement, with the understanding that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and the sole Western stockholders, would also subscribe. On my return West I called on Gov. Tilden at Albany, and presented the agreement to him for his signature on the 110 shares of stock owned by him. The Governor said that he was not attending to his private business then himself, but if I would leave with him a copy of the agreement he would send it to his business agent in New York City, who would decide whether or not he (Tilden) ought to sign it. I furnished him with the requisite copy. Then I came West, and all the Western shareholders I saw signed the agreement. Meanwhile Mr. Tilden was to advise the Boston stockholders as to his decision in the premises.

EDWARD BREITUNG.

Dated at Negaunee, Marquette Co., Mich., Sept. 19, 1876, and subscribed before me.

SYDNEY E. CHURCH, Notary Public, Marquette County, Mich.

Now, it remains only to show

WHAT DISPOSITION MR. TILDEN MADE OF THE AGREEMENT.

Direct, positive evidence cannot be adduced; but pretty good circumstantial testimony shows that the Governor, as has been heretofore made known, certainly did not subscribe to the fund, not because it was to be raised to defraud the laborer, but because he knew he need not pay if he did not want to pay his proportion of the labor debt.

Col. James Pickands, present Mayor of the City of Marquette, who was one of the Provisional Assignees of the Michigan Iron Company, and is a gentleman above suspicion, tells the story under oath, as follows:

State of Michigan, County of Marquette, ss.: James Pickands, of Marquette, Mich., being by me duly sworn, says: That he was selected as a disinterested party, and acted as one of the Assignees of the Michigan Iron Company. When the books of the Company were examined it was found that the labor debt of about $118,000 was outstanding. As soon as this fact was made known, Edward Breitung was urged by R. S. Fay, of Boston, to use his best endeavors to secure the subscriptions of the wealthy stockholders to a fund sufficient to liquidate the labor obligations. The stock-book showed an issue of 12,000 shares of capital stock. A subscription of $10 per share was deemed enough to pay the labor claims and interest, provided all the shareholders would contribute. Mr. Breitung at once consented to make the effort in behalf of the laboring-men, who were in dire need of the amounts due them; and, if necessary, he said, he would himself contribute, though not then a stockholder, twice the amount on the stock he had previously held. I know that Mr. Breitung soon left for the East on this business, and that in due time he returned. Mr. Tilden had in his name 110 shares. Early in the year 1875, while this matter was still pending, I was credibly informed by a gentleman in whom I had and still have confidence, who was and is intimately connected with Gov. Tilden, that he had recently been in Mr. Tilden's office in New York, and had been shown by Mr. Tilden an agreement that had been presented to the Governor by Mr. Breitung, in which each

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

THE COURTS.

Record of New Suits, Bankruptcies, Judgments, Etc.

Business Transacted in the Illinois Supreme Court Yesterday.

CHICAGO.

ITEMS.

To-day is the last day of service in the Circuit Court for the October term.

Judge Jameson will hear all general motions on the common-law docket in Judge Gary's room every Saturday morning during Judge Gary's absence, except the last Saturday of each term, which he will devote to the hearing of motions for new trials in cases tried before him.

Judge McAllister will hear motions for new trials Saturday.

DIVORCES.

Edward Walker filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from his wife Sophia, on account of her having induced him to marry her by false representations that she was a virtuous woman.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John and Benedict A. Cox, contractors, at 196 Clark street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy late Thursday evening. Their preferred debts are $1,968.08; the secured debts, $49,774.73; and the unsecured, $32,200. The assets comprise real estate worth $73,000; but mortgaged for about $53,000; cash, $1,600; open accounts, $4,500, and insurance policies about $35,000. John Cox owes $934.07 and Benedict owes $241, but neither has any assets. The petitions were referred to the Register.

Edward M. Kersey also filed a petition late yesterday afternoon, the particulars of which will be given to-morrow.

In the matter of R. H. Arnsby, an order was made for the sale of the bankrupt's debts at public auction.

A like order was made in the case of Weil & Roberts.

F. M. Crossman et al. were adjudicated bankrupt by default and a warrant issued returnable Nov. 6. R. E. Jenkins was subsequently appointed Assignee.

A composition meeting will be held Oct. 18, before Register Grant, at Chicago, in the case of John E. Kleine.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued to George B. Kinney.

The second third general meetings in the case of F. B. Gardner will be held Oct. 21.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

N. J. English began a suit yesterday for $2,500 against Henry Weyhe.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Frank E. Spooner sued John Keneale and Thomas Keneale for $1,000.

Walter Wright brought suit for $1,500 against S. P. Richards and James F. Dane.

D. R. Brant began a suit to recover $7,000 from C. W. Dean and J. F. Mannington.

Eliza Davison commenced an action in trespass against John Barham, laying damages at $5,000.

Amos Hill brought suit for $3,500 against La Gee Brainard.

Ufert Weirsema began a suit to recover $10,000 damages from Menne Drolenga for the seduction of his wife.

La Fayette H. Smith brought suit in attachment against William H. Barclay to recover $2,673.32.

Fletcher Brothers filed a petition against Thomas and John Kneale, and others, asking for a mechanic's lien for $3,562 on a block of five-story and basement houses on the east side of Ashland avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets.

CRIMINAL COURT.

H. T. Marshall pleaded guilty to forgery and sentence was suspended.

John Casey, for failing to turn over money, had his case stricken from the docket.

Margaret Scott was tried for shooting James O'Neil, and at adjournment the jury was out.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE JAMESON—146 to 165 inclusive. No. 145 on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—8, 9, 10. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—21, 33, 35 to 50, inclusive. No. 34 on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—240 to 265, inclusive, except 249 and 251. No. 246 on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set-case term No. 1,167, Brown vs. City. Also calendar Nos. 277, 282 to 300, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Latham Hull vs. L. J. Samson, $13,300.—Eagleton Manufacturing Company vs. William T. Huntington, $649.15.—U. H. Walworth, Receiver, vs. E. D. Taylor, $2,232.66.—C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, vs. Jesse B. Thomas, $8,168.15.—T. P. Gibson vs. M. R. M. Wallace, $1,189.—J. F. Alden vs. Charles L. Woodman, $3,076.66.—B. F. Sherman vs. Edmund T. Taylor, $1,890.35.—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Town of Wyoming, $8,619.50.—H. W. Kingsbury vs. James Frasier, $651.72.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Michael Keeley vs. P. J. Murphy, $677.04.

JUDGE JAMESON—E. M. P. Ludlam vs. D. M. Jackson, $125.—G. S. Harris et al. vs. James N. and Hiram K. Boorman, $385.22.—Rachel Brown, administratrix, vs. Thomas S. Dobbins, $2,764.16.—Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. Otto and Caroline Meyer, $356.15.—Edmund Du Plaine et al. vs. Richard M. Pearce, $209.42.—William Wilson et al. vs. Robert Sholto, $315.92.—R. G. Manners vs. Alfred Barrington, $1,200.—Philo A. Dodge vs. George H. Drew, $180.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Sandusky Wheel Company vs. P. Campbell, $325.21.—Patrick Pepper vs. Christopher Doyle, $120.—Albert Grundies et al. vs. Christina and William Heitman, $200.—Frederick Green et al. vs Morris Jacobs, $110.—H. Collins vs. City of Chicago; verdict $1,250, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Lucy Stier vs. John Bublitz, $195.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—W. Lange vs. Mary Conway, $8.55.—J. A. French et al. vs. Harry Byrne, $6.79.—A. G. Sherman vs. A. R. Barnes, $11.78.—Herman Bacharach et al. vs. M. B. Ewing and W. F. and J. J. Mayhon, $382.88.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Supreme Court met, pursuant to adjournment, with all the Judges present. The following business was transacted:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

708. Morse et al. vs. Smith; motion allowed.

370. Marshall vs. Thompson; the appellant is allowed ten days to file abstracts and briefs.

154. Seymour vs. Belding; time extended to the 14th of October to file briefs.

775. The People ex rel. Fowler vs. the Mayor of the City of Galesburg; writ allowed, returnable at this term. The cause will be taken to-morrow.

NEW MOTIONS.

Application of Samuel B. Jackson for admission on foreign license.

783. Magill vs. Cash; the appeal dismissed on short record; no damages.

539. Baldwin vs. The People, etc., ex rel., etc.; same motion; same order, with 5 per cent damages.

201. Smith, imp., vs. Stevens et al.: motion by the appellee for an extension of time to file briefs.

193. Lamping et al. vs. Payne; motion for the defendant in error for an extention of time to file briefs.

157. Davidson et al. vs. Lighter; motion for leave to present the original notes for the inspection of the court; leave given to file papers.

784. Joined vs. Merrill et al.; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

235. Crandall et al. vs. Emeck; motion by the appellee to remit $1.96 of the judgment.

18. (People's Docket.) The People vs. W. H. Richardson, motion for further time to file additional evidence, and to argue the case orally on the part of the people.

362. Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal; motion by the appellant for six days' additional time to file briefs, and that the case should not be continued.

32. Oldham et al. vs. Pfleiger; motion by the appellee for ten days' extension of time to file briefs.

20. (Rehearing Docket). Gerard vs. Gateau; motion for leave to present the case orally.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

301. Constantine vs. Wells; taken on call.
302. Camp vs. Bryant et al.; taken on call.
303. Cleaver vs. Lauer; previously dismissed.
304. Smith vs. The People, etc., ex rel. vs. Huck; to abide the decision of No. 578—Smith vs. The People, etc., ex rel.
305. Same vs. Same; to abide decision in No. 567.
306. Cronkhite et al. vs. Same; to abide No. 573.
307. Smith vs. Same; to abide No. 567.
308. Smith vs. Same; same.
309. Wells vs. Same; to abide No. 575.
310. Wheeler et al. vs. Same; to abide No. 576.
311. Dunham et al. vs. Same; to abide No. 567.
312. Moher et al. vs. Lanfrow, etc.; taken on call.
313. Smith vs. Schampfer; same.
314. Schnell vs. Schlernitzauer; same.
315. Roberts et al. vs. Cleland; same.
316. Thayer vs. Peck; same.
317. Schroeder vs. Keller; same.
318. House vs. Trustees T. 35, R. 10 E.; same.
319. Wordsworth vs. Ætna National Bank; same.
320. The Rock Valley Paper Company vs. Nixon; same.

The agenda number is 179.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DISEASES OF SWINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OFFICE AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—The object of the American Berkshire Association is to revise, preserve, and publish the pedigrees of pure-bred Berkshire Swine; also, to collect and disseminate information calculated to advance the interests of Swine-Breeders generally.

In furtherance of a part of its work, and in view of the favor with which the premium-essay on the Origin, Breeding, and Management of Berkshires was received, the Association has decided to offer another premium of $100 for the best approved essay on the Diseases of Swine,—their, Causes, Preventives, and Remedies. Said essay to be practical and exhaustive. The competing essays to be forwarded to this office on or before the 1st of January, 1877. The award will be made and the money paid at the annual meeting in February following. All competing essays will be the property of the Association.

Competition is invited from all practical men who have given attention to the diseases to which Swine are subject. Prof. Law, of Cornell University, N. Y.; Prof. Smith, of Toronto Veterinary College, Canada; the Hon. T. C. Jones, of the *National Live Stock Journal*; and E. G. Bedford, Esq., of Kentucky, have kindly consented to act as the Awarding Committee.

The premium-essay will appear in Volume II. of the "American Berkshire Record," now in course of preparation,—the pedigrees for which, as fast as approved and certified, have record-numbers assigned them, and certificates of registry forwarded to parties entitled to the same, in advance of publication in Volume II. Address SEC'Y AM. BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION, Springfield, Ill.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Lecture by Col. C. C. Long in Baltimore—He Likens Stanley to Munchausen.

Col. Charles C. Long lectured in Baltimore a few nights ago, at an entertainment given for the benefit of the sufferers by fever in Savannah. Col. Long is a native of Somerset County, Md., and was for seven years in the army of Egypt, and an explorer of Equatorial Africa. He was introduced by Gen. Felix Agnus, of the French Benevolent Society. He wore his order for distinguished services conferred by the Khedive, and spoke at a table covered with a magnificent leopard's skin, presented to him by M'Tse, one of the native Kings in Central Africa. On the flat which formed the background of the stage was hung a map, on which was traced the route of the travelers from the lakes on the equator forming the source of the Nile to the mouth of the river.

The Colonel prefaced his lecture by a brief sketch of Egypt and its present Khedive, and the improvements which had been inaugurated, and touched upon the discoveries of Sir Samuel Baker, Grant, Speke, and Mr. Stanley. In speaking of the latter, he said:

Mr. Stanley, the Anglo-American explorer of the London *Telegraph* and New York *Herald*, went to Lake Victoria ten months after I had sailed upon its waters. His circumnavigation of the lake is creditable to his energy and perseverance, but his exaggerations and pretensions, while they have provoked contempt from the public, have been aptly termed, even by a friendly press, vulgar and in bad taste. In his ardor for reputation he speaks of a great army of 100,000 men, and of a population of millions in Uganda, that have no existence save in his letters to the *Herald*. I leave you to judge of the quality of his conversion of my savage friend King M'Tse to Christianity by a present of the Ten Commandments, when my friend Levant, who has since been massacred by a hostile tribe, reports that after Stanley had left Uganda, M'Tse, in order to show his accuracy of aim, leveled his gun at one of his wives and blew her brains out. It is not my purpose to discuss his pretended discovery of a white race—destined, perhaps, to take rank among the discoveries recorded in the tales of Baron Munchausen.

On the 21st of March, 1874, the Colonel took his departure from Cairo for Scudan, the objective point being Gondokoro, the prospective seat of the Government which the Khedive desired to establish. The journey to Khartoum consumed twenty days, and from thence 1,500 miles to Gondokoro. The days of steamboat-journeying were on the waters of the White Nile, through vegetation that threatened to bar the way, and on each side were fetid marshes rank with poisonous odors, upon whose treacherous surface wander great troops of elephants and wild buffalo. On the arrival of the expedition at Gondokoro, 3,500 miles from Cairo, the party separated, the Chief and the greater part of the men returning to Cairo, leaving Col. Long with two soldiers and the servants to penetrate the wilderness to Victoria Nyanza. The first 600 miles of the route must be traversed on horses, through a bog and jungle so nearly impenetrable that the travelers were forced at times to cut their way through step by step. On the 20th of June the explorers arrived at the palace of King M'Tse, of Uganda, and were received with hospitality, and the worthy potentate, to show his appreciation of his guests, caused thirty slaves to be sacrificed in their honor. After this horrible welcome, the King extended the courtesy of an escort round Lake Victoria, and made numerous presents to the "White Prince," as the Colonel was called, and the party took their departure. Shortly after leaving their hosts they encountered a band of hostile savages sent by Kaba Rega to intercept and massacre the explorers. The story of the battle that ensued is best told in the Colonel's own words:

The morning of the 17th of August dawned, and a grateful sun, though fiery hot, awoke us from a fatigued slumber. Hastily swallowing the relics of our repast of the night before, we embarked ourselves in our two boats, the openings of which we had stopped with weeds and rags. At 10 o'clock we left the shore, and about midday attempted to gain the opposite shore from which Mcooli were plainly to be seen. Shots were fired in air in order to announce our arrival, as agreed upon. There was no reply. Evidently Selim had not arrived. At the same moment, to my horror and surprise, I espied, hid in the thick mass of papyrus that lines the shore, the sinister faces of armed men, whose well-filled boats were bristling with lances, who now, with wild yells and the beating of the Nogarrah or war-dance, deployed into the stream. It meant war. A hurried word of caution and command to every man caused the boats to drift down with the current, and tied quickly together to give steadiness and security. The iron cases, ten in number, were quickly placed in barricade, and our fortunately good stock of cartridges arranged in convenient place for action. The two Snyders of my men and my Reilly elephant, with explosive shell, and three revolvers, though splendid arms, seemed yet but idle weapons against at least 500 savages, who, confident, now advanced to the attack in attempting to surround me. These were the men of Kaba Rega, King of Unyoro, the same who, in June of 1872, attacked and defeated Sir Samuel Baker at Masindi. The Mtongoli, or chief, who spoke a little broken Arabic, announced to me that he had been sent by Kaba Rega to kill me; that they had awaited my coming for days; adding that "it is useless for you to resist; the fishes will eat you at sundown." With shouts of defiance they renewed their war song, amid a horrid din of drums and horns, their hideous faces illumined with savage glee at the prospect of blood and murder. Abd El Rahman, no longer able to restrain his excitement, threw up his rifle to shoot. When, throwing off the horror of our position that seemed to paralyze further effort, I cried, "If you shoot, I'll kill you," his arm fell immediately in obedience. Raising my elephant-gun several times only to receive the insulting jeers of the defiant Mtongoli chief, I planted finally in his breast an explosive ball that, bursting there, seemed to let out his life-blood. All at once, and dripping in gore, he fell over on his comrades, and in doing so, capsized them all in the stream. Resting our guns upon the barricade of cases, our firing was quick and accurate. Crowding together, or capsized in one struggling mass in the deep river, that here was almost 1,000 yards wide, but few of their spears could reach us, while they became an easy target to our shots, that tore into their boats, or bursting in their naked bodies, carried consternation and terror, where only a moment before a hellish desire for massacre animated them in their fiendish glee. Unperceived by me, and protected by a detached island of papyrus that floated by, a savage had endeavored to close with us. My servant Adam, who saw his deadly lance raised close to my head, as enveloped in smoke I was directing my fire elsewhere, seized one of the revolvers placed for close action, and firing I received the shot in my face, and fell senseless and bleeding behind the case that had served me as a rest and barrier. Although an ugly wound, I soon gained consciousness, and in the course of two hours the greater part of the savages had reached the shore, following us until sundown. We learned afterwards, through Kaba Rega himself, who sent straws to denote the number of his loss, that eighty-four had been either drowned or killed, including two of his greatest sheiks.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH IN BARRINGTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BARRINGTON, Ill., Sept. 29.—We wish to state through your columns some facts about S. W. Kingsley, who is now a candidate for Coroner of this county. A notice was duly given, calling a caucus in the Town of Barrington to nominate a delegate to attend the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District. A goodly number of the legal voters of this town met in pursuance to the call, and S. W. Kingsley called the meeting to order. A Chairman and Secretary were duly appointed, and three tellers nominated by S. W. Kingsley himself, and the people proceeded to vote. After holding the polls open as long as they deemed necessary, they moved an adjournment, and the tellers proceeded to count the votes. Whole number of votes cast, 42. C. B. Hawley receiving 30 and Robert Nightingale 12. C. B. Hawley was declared elected and the proper credentials were made out and duly signed by the Chairman and Secretary. Robert Nightingale was S. W. Kingsley's choice and C. B. Hawley was the people's choice. S. W. Kingsley found he was beaten at the polls, so he drew up a petition asking that Nightingale be sent as a delegate, and then went in the south and west part of the township and stated that the regular caucus was broken up by Democrats, and that C. B. Hawley was a Democrat. And upon his statements, without any knowledge of their own, he obtained quite a number of signers to his petition. He then went before the Convention, and succeeded in throwing Hawley out and seating Nightingale. We are able to prove by many witnesses that C. B. Hawley is not a Democrat, but a Republican, and offered so to prove it before the Convention, but they would not listen to our proof.

Now, how does this look? Here was the largest caucus ever held in Barrington, and because S. W. Kingsley's chosen man was not nominated, he by misrepresentation secured signers to his petition, and the Convention trampled upon the rights of as good Republicans as ever cast a vote, to please this old office-seeker. If this is to be the rule the voters of Barrington may as well fold their hands, and say to S. W. Kingsley, "Make our laws and fill our offices." S. W. Kingsley says the Democrats ran the caucus. We ask where he stands, when he called said meeting to order and nominated the tellers, and was he defiling himself with a Democrat by going into the street, and offering a ticket to a straight Democrat, who took it and went up and voted? He thought this Democrat would vote for his man; and this is the man who to-day stands before the people and asks them to place him in the Coroner's office of Cook County. If this man will show such vileness in a small matter, what would he do in a position where the fields are broader?

We believe this Convention was controlled and run by "ring-men," of which S. W. Kingsley is a part, and said Convention has trampled upon our rights, set at naught our wishes, insultingly called our caucus a Democratic one, all to please a member of the ring, regardless of the wishes of the people.

These are facts which we wish all good honest men to know, and to this we attach our names to show that it is not a petty strife, but that we feel as Republicans and legal voters our rights are taken from us by unprincipled men.

George W. Robinson, John A. Waterman, A. H. Kellogg, J. R. Freeman, C. Freeman, N. W. Miller, John C. Applebee, Thomas Freeman, M. E. Henderson, James R. Lane, A. S. Henderson, A. K. Townsend, William Mott, W. F. Averill, Wood Hawley, B. Sodt, F. Reuter, William T. Stott, J. Elfrink, J. L. Meiners, John Harrower, Charles H. Hawley, Thomas Creet, H. M. Hawley, W. S. Freeman, D. R. Richardson, F. H. Frye, W. B. Freeman, George Jackson, A. E. Smith, I. C. Jackson, William J. Jackson, Henry Smith, Nelson Messer, Dan Messer, C. H. Waterman, E. W. Townsend, A. S. Wortman, D. H. Wortman, J. J. Gothard, F. J. Hawley, M. Miller, C. P. Hawley, L. Robinson, A. Boxburger, Fred Hawley, W. Boxburger, C. B. Otis.

MANITOBA.

Indian Affairs—The Sioux and the Blackfeet—Gold Discoveries—A Probable Appointment.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 27.—By the arrival of Sub Inspector Antrobus, of the Mounted Police, from Bow River in fourteen days, we have received late news of the state of affairs in the most distant portion of the Northwest. He reports that the Indians are peaceable in their disposition, and there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance within British territory.

The T. E. Denny, whose report to Lieut.-Col. Irvine of his diplomatic mission to the Blackfeet recently appeared in the Chicago papers, is a Sub-Inspector of Mounted Police, who entered upon his functions in that affair invested with full authority to assure the Blackfeet of the Government's intention to assist them to the utmost in resisting any attack which the Sioux may make upon them in revenge for the former having declined to enter into a hostile alliance against the white race. With a view effectually to provide against the execution by Sitting Bull of his threat to invade the Blackfeet country this winter, orders have been given for the concentration of the entire strength of the Mounted Police, with the exception of a single troop, at the two posts contiguous to the international boundary, where their services are most likely to be required. This will give a force of 250 Constables, divided between Forts McLeod and Fort Walsh (Cypress Hills). The four seven-pounder mountain-howitzers recently turned over by the Militia authorities here to the Mounted Police, by special orders from Ottawa, have been sent to the latter post, and one of the two guns of the same class already at Fort McLeod is to be transferred to Fort Walsh. It is at this post that the "tug of war" is expected,—its location being so near to the scene of hostilities on the Rosebud and Little Big Horn. The preparations thus made will probably convince the Sioux that it will be wise for them to behave themselves peaceably, if they do pay Canadian territory a visit. It is Mr. Antrobus' opinion that they will attempt no unfriendly act on British soil; but the authorities are determined so to organize the small force at their disposal as to be in a position to give Mr. Sitting Bull his quietus if he ventures to make any trouble.

Mr. Antrobus, as I have said, performed the entire journey from Bow River, which is close to the Rocky Mountains, in fourteen days. He came via Edmonton, and traveled on horseback, along with a small party of time-expired men of the force on their way to their homes, and brought with him several Indian witnesses whose testimony in a murder-trial at the forthcoming session of the Court of Queen's Bench is necessary. Among these is a gigantic Blackfeet warrior, dressed in a handsome ermine cloak, and rejoicing in an Indian name which can to polite readers be most closely translated in the words "Dog-Child." To show his mettle, this great warrior declined to ride, and performed the whole distance on foot.

It appears that a good many British-Columbia miners are now engaged in prospecting the numerous streams flowing from the Rocky Mountains, and that gold is found in all of them. Antrobus says that gold to pay $2 or $3 per day can be found for a distance of at least 150 miles on the Saskatchewan; but that the people of the district are accustomed to make $8 per day in the early spring and the fall, when the low stage of water leaves the best-paying bars exposed. It is expected that, as the country gets more populated, other paying gold districts will be found. Two pioneers employed recently in digging a well at Fort McLeod made a bet as to whether the "color" could be found in some gravel they struck. A panful of the dirt was washed by the man who made the assertion, in presence of Mr. Antrobus and other officers of the Mounted Police, when, sure enough, several scales of the precious metal were found in the first shovelful of gravel examined.

A rumor has reached here from Ottawa, by telegraph, that the First Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, under an act passed during the last session of the Dominion Parliament to provide for the administration of affairs beyond the boundaries of this Province, is to be the Hon. Donald A. Smith, an influential officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, who at present represents the electoral district of Selkirk, Manitoba, in the House of Commons. I think there is every reason to think this gentleman will prove the Government's selection.

The weather at this season of the year is glorious, and very suitable for the indulgence of hunting pursuits, for which there is a wide field. The excellent crops of this season have given people confidence in the approach of an era of permanent prosperity. MANISTOBAN.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DE GOLIER, MCKEAN CO., Pa., Oct. 2.—Bradford has assumed a different aspect since one year ago, and a prosperous future is awaiting her. Oil has been found in paying quantities, and 200 compensating wells are already in this vicinity. Rigs for many more are completed. Twelve new wells have been completed within the past thirty days, and 1,400 barrels of oil is now the daily average. The price of oil is $3.60 per barrel. The well just completed on the De Golier farm is yielding sixteen barrels per day. Tar Porte is the centre of "Oildom," and is building up rapidly. This territory bids fair to be the best found in McKean County. The five victims burned at the well on the Lord farm are slowly recovering.

The McKean County Pipe-Line Company are building two iron tanks for holding oil, of 12,000 barrels capacity each, and are also going to reconstruct the large tank destroyed by lightning.

HELL GATE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Since the explosion at Hell Gate, last Sunday, has directed the attention of the whole country to the operations being carried on at that point, it becomes evident that there is very great misapprehension regarding the scope of that work. It is apparently believed by many that it is intended to make "a new route to the sea" for steamships and the larger class of vessels. This is a mistake. The East River and the Sound form a crooked and tortuous highway to the ocean, which, under the most favorable circumstances, would be difficult of navigation for our great, unwieldy steamships, which are from 500 to 600 feet long, and draw from twenty to thirty feet of water. Should the rocks at Hell Gate eventually be all removed, the channel would still present obstacles which vessels of this character would not like to encounter. They now have free and easy navigation through the Narrows and around Long Island, the distance being only twelve miles farther than by the Sound route. There is, however, an immense traffic through the Sound, consisting of steamers and sailing-craft, the safety of which is jeopardized by the Hell-Gate obstructions. The immense Boston steamers go that way, but are obliged to so time their departure and arrival as to pass Hell Gate in daylight. Sailing-vessels are obliged to avail themselves of certain stages of the tide in order to get through the narrow pass safely. It is no uncommon sight to see the river for miles above Hell Gate filled with sailing-craft at anchor, waiting for the turn of the tide which shall take them through the tortuous channel safely. It is to make this channel available for the present commerce of the Sound that the work is being done; to save time, and prevent the recurrence of disasters which have been so common on those rocks. What has already been done is but a small part of what is yet to be accomplished. There are other rocks to be moved, quite as formidable as those which constituted Hallett's Reef. It will take years of submarine blasting to remove these, but, when it is done, it will be a great work accomplished, and will amply repay its cost in the additional safety to shipping which it affords.

Owners of property in Harlem, Astoria, and the East-River front generally, have been giving countenance to the idea that the steamship interest would be transferred to the vicinity of Hell Gate. There is little probability of this. There are millions of dollars invested in docks, piers, warehouses, etc., for the accommodation of ocean-steamships, on the other side of the city; and there is little dangers of these being removed or sacrificed, when so little advantage is to be gained. DUTTON.

LOCKED IN A FLOATING TOMB.

An Invention that Killed Many Alligators and Topped Off with the Inventor.

New York Sun.

"I see by this morning's paper," said Mr. Maguffin, "that Mrs. O'Klantikop is married again. Her last husband, Maj. O'Klantikop, used to board here. He spent his winters in Florida hunting alligators, and a more devoted sportsman I never saw; but he never was satisfied with the old method of shooting with a rifle. There was a great waste in the bullets that glanced off the reptiles' backs, and frequently one would get away before he could hit it in a vital spot. So the Major went up to Charleston one winter and bought a condemned columbiad that had been used in the siege of Fort Sumter, and had it mounted at a bend in the St. John's River, and trained to command the water adjacent to the point round which all the alligators must come; and, having loaded with a ten-inch shell, he waited.

"The very next day there came up stream an alligator that seemed tickled with something that pleased his fancy very much; when he swung his upper jaw back to laugh the Major thought it was a floating derrick; but when the animal came within clear range, O'Klantikop saw that it was a monster alligator, and he pulled the lanyard. The aim was beautiful. The shell struck just inside the tip of the lower jaw, and as it rolled along toward his throat, the change in the alligator's expression was remarkable; he shut his mouth with a clip that was heard ten miles away, and fairly humped himself as the bomb rolled down his interior. About midway of the body the shell exploded. The explosion could not bring back the happy alligator's last gleeful fancy, but it more than restored his openness of countenance. The Major said subsequently, however, that, while this method of destroying alligators was undoubtedly effective, it broke 'em up too fine; and so he left the big gun to rust on the bank of the river, and invented a new plan.

"His outfit this time was a fishing rod, a feather, and a piece of scantling about eight feet in length. Having fastened the feather to the end of the rod, the Major would walk to the edge of the river, reach over the bank, and delicately tickle an alligator's jaws with the feather, and when he closed his eyes and opened his mouth to enjoy the unusual titillation, the Major would quietly step in with the scantling, and have the upper jaw braced back before the alligator knew what was the matter. Then O'Klantikop would calmly put a bullet down his gullet, and take his prize ashore. In this way he captured sixty-seven alligators in four months.

"One day, early this spring, the pilot of the steamer that runs up the St. John's saw an obstruction which was not down on the charts, and which had not even been visible when the boat made her previous trip. Backing his engines, the pilot was still more surprised to see the obstruction making toward him. It looked something like a spar buoy adrift, and when it came still nearer it was made out to be a piece of stout scantling sticking up through the upper jaw of a gigantic alligator. The pilot was amazed; but when the story reached Jacksonville, the fate of Maj. O'Klantikop, who had been missing for three or four weeks, was no longer a mystery; everybody who was familiar with the Major's style of hunting knew that the strangely-planted piece of scantling which the pilot had seen was Maj. O'Klantikop's tombstone, and that the Major was buried about seven feet back of it. The generally accepted theory was that O'Klantikop, made reckless by uninterrupted success, had miscalculated in placing the top end of the scantling, and the rafters in the roof of the alligator's mouth had given way, letting the mighty jaws together, and locking up the Major in a sarcophagus which, in novelty of design and high qualities of absorption, completely laid over anything in that way ever constructed by the Greeks."

THE PLANET VULCAN.

What Leverrier Says—No Discovery as Yet Made in This Country.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The agent of the *Herald* in Paris has received from M. Leverrier, Director of the Paris Observatory, the following particulars in reference to the transit of Vulcan, the Professor having terminated a long and careful examination of the supposed passage on the sun. He arrives at the following conclusions:

Every observation in which the movement itself has not been directly established ought to be rejected. There remain on record three spring observations, namely: Sidebotham's, in 1849; Lescarbault's, in 1859; and Lummis', in 1862. Two autumn observations have also been made, namely: Fritsch's, in 1802, and Decuppis', in 1839. All these have reference to the same body. The deviation of the revolution of this body is thirty-three days and 2-100. The distance of the planet from the sun is a fifth part of that of the earth. The existence of this planet (announced by Leverrier in 1859) is confirmed by the observations, and it will now be possible to attempt calculations of the future passages of the planet across the face of the sun. Until then it will be necessary to continue attentive observations at the epochs of the nodes in the beginning of October and at the end of March in each year.

NO DISCOVERY MADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The staff of astronomers at the United States Naval Observatory have kept a critical and constant look-out for the transit of Vulcan since yesterday, and report that they have been unable to obtain any satisfactory results in their observations. They have watched the disk of the sun very closely, and were only able to see an interesting group of spots on its surface, but no planet has yet crossed its face as far as they can determine. Close watch will, however, continue to be kept up all through to-night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Up to the latest advices this evening from Dudley Observatory the planet Vulcan has not been discovered in his expected transit across the sun's disk. Prof. Boss, with his assistants, Messrs. Featherstonehaugh and Wilson, have been upon the constant watch since sunrise on the morning of Oct. 2, and are confident that Leverrier's planet has not been visible during that time. On yesterday there was an obscuration of the sun for two hours by thick clouds, during which it may have made transit, but Prof. Boss believes that this is hardly probable. The observation will be continued to-morrow.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Dr. Peters, astronomer, of this city, who has been observing the sun's disc for the expected transit of Vulcan, reports that as yet nothing has been discovered.

CURE FOR FEVER-AND-AGUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Will you please give room in your paper for the following *sure cure* for fever-and-ague?

Take equal parts of turpentine and laudanum; shake thoroughly; apply to the spine with a sponge or cloth, beginning at the hair, and passing down the whole length. Use twice a day, and just before the chill comes on. Do not rub it in, or it will be apt to take the skin off.

I have never known this remedy to fail. It cured seven of our own family, after suffering from the disease for a number of years. This was twenty years ago, and we have never, one of us, had a shake since. It will also cure dumb-ague and congestive chills. Yours truly, T.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 4.—The exhibit of the Illinois Industrial University in the Centennial is the largest made by any one educational institution from either side of the Atlantic. Besides the large collection of models, drawings, etc., from its colleges of mechanical and civil engineering and architecture, and of chemical manufactures from its laboratories, in the gallery, it has a large exhibit in the mineral annexe, another in Agricultural Hall, and a fourth in the Government Building. The question is asked why this exhibit, so unrivaled in magnitude, should have received only a single award, and that one for its collection of woods in the mineral annexe. The answer is simply this: The Regent of the University was one of the judges of the group on Education and Science, to which all educational exhibits were referred. Cornell University was in the same predicament, President White being also one of the judges of this group. The other members of the group determined at first to overrule the objection and confer an award without the consent of the two gentlemen concerned, but were finally persuaded to content themselves with passing a strong resolution declaring to the Centennial Commission that the exhibits of the Illinois Industrial and the Cornell Universities deserved and would have commanded at their hands first-class awards had not their Presidents been members of this group of judges. The award made to the exhibit of woods was made by another group. J. M. G.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE.

A Phenomenon that Is Puzzling the Scientists.

Philadelphia Letter in New York Times.

In connection with the Westinghouse air-brake there is shown what really bids fair to turn out to be a scientific phenomenon. At all events, it has, thus far, puzzled the brains of the most cultured and scientific mechanics who are congregated here. And, from what I hear, I strongly suspect that this strange result of what must be one of Nature's laws was discovered by accident. The exhibitors of the air-brake have attached a tube to the air reservoir for the purpose of showing, by means of a faucet at the end of the tube, the immense pressure of air. When the air is admitted into the tube, the current rushing from the small orifice of the faucet sustains balls of varying specific gravity—according to the pressure applied. Once, on accidentally resting the base from which the faucet springs upon something which happened to be lying on the table, it was found that, though no longer vertical, the current of the air still held the ball in suspension, the ball revolving rapidly as is the case when a ball is placed on the top of a jet of water. Farther experiment demonstrated the fact that the ball would still remain in suspension even when the air jet was turned to an angle of forty-five degrees, the laws of the centre of gravity being utterly set aside. Numerous theories as to the cause of this seeming phenomenon have been advanced only to be quickly refuted. It seems to make little practical difference in the actual result whether a solid glass ball an inch and a half in diameter—such as, with interior colored lines, children play with—or a hollow India-rubber or a solid wooden ball of three or four inches in diameter is used, the only variation being the distance at which the spherical body is held from the orifice, according to specific gravity. The points which have most puzzled the scientific mechanics in connection with this matter are: First, that the current of air strikes the sphere toward its northern and not toward its southern pole; the sphere thus apparently hanging to the jet of air rather than being supported by it. Secondly, that, by being gently held between the finger and thumb till the current of air has the sphere well in its power, the sphere remains motionless, as though it were suspended by a thread—a slight movement first to one revolution and then to the other only being noticeable. Third, that in the case of the hollow India-rubber balls, the two poles of the spheres gradually become flattened, as is the sphere of the earth at the poles. Fourth, that at first, as is shown by the colors, the sphere has an uncertain axis or rotation; the axis only becomes certain after a while. Fifth, that, after the solid glass ball is held in suspension, an India-rubber ball—which, of course, has less specific gravity—can be placed and held in suspension in a direct central line behind it; the glass ball being held about three inches from the orifice of the faucet and the India-rubber about the same distance from the globe ball. I have little doubt that, with sufficient pressure of air in the tube, a number of balls of decreasing specific gravity, but increasing in size, could thus be held in suspension,—due allowance being made for the spread of the jet of air. To my mind, not the least surprising feature of this very curious action of the jet of air on the ball is that the ball is not propelled beyond the power of the jet by the very force of its current. In the case of a vertical jet of water or air, the ball, of course, is kept in suspense by the resistance offered to its centre of gravity by the continuity of the column of air or water; that is, the tendency of the ball to fall is counteracted the moment it has fallen far enough to be powerless to resist the upward pressure of the current. But when that current is at an inclined direction of forty-five degrees, one would suppose the current of air would propel the ball beyond its reach, and that the centre of gravity of the ball would inevitably carry it to the ground. I do not see why continuous concussions of a jet of air or water should in such a case have a different effect to that caused by a single concussion, the ball having an apparent means of reconcussion against the column of the jet, especially as the jet strikes it toward its upper rather than toward its lower pole. The discovery of this phenomenon has produced a veritable excitement, and some of the ablest brains in the mechanical world have spent the last night or two in sleepless efforts to discover by what natural laws it is governed. Some even go so far as to assert that some new information as to the daily rotation of the earth, etc., must necessarily be gained when the nature of this newly discovered principle is thoroughly understood and defined. This I know, that reams upon reams of paper have been consumed within the last forty-eight hours in mathematical calculations and scientific diagrams. The readers of the *Times* can set to work on this puzzle by drawing an imaginary jet of air, issuing from an orifice about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and striking a sphere at about what I should judge to be the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, at the central line of its current. Those who have studied the problem again and again do not seem to be able to arrive at any conclusion. Should any *Times* reader succeed in solving it, he or she will confer a great favor on the habitues of Machinery Hall.

An Unlucky Voyage.

San Francisco Post.

The American ship Garibaldi from New York to this port, which arrived to-day, has been more than usually unfortunate in the number of her crew "killed by falling from aloft," to use the regulation phrase. On April 22, Frederick Cummings, of England and Thomas Blumlein, of New York, were lost overboard from the jib-boom, and Edward Dodds, of England, fell from the maintopsail yard while reefing and was killed. On the 4th of July, Patrick Connolly, of Long Island, and Charles Newman, while furling the maintopsail, fell from the yard. Connolly lived only two hours, but Newman, who escaped with less injury, recovered.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES CHEAP. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 69 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW brick house, southwest corner of Adams-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 180 Campbell-av.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW 2-story brick houses, 436 and 434 Irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 476 WEST INDIANA-ST.; also front flat at 318 State-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—633 WABASH-AV.—2-STORY HOUSE and furniture, 10 rooms and bath-room. Inquire of H. WHITEHEAD, 91 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $75 to a good tenant. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling with all modern improvements, 119 Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., at a reasonable rent to a responsible party. Inquire of L. SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce Building.

Suburban.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY OR A YEAR LONGER, one of the pleasantest houses in best location in Evanston; 14 rooms, furnace, bath, sewer, hot and cold lake, cistern, and well water, roomy barns, and large, dry cellar, corner lot, large fruit trees. Rent very low. GEORGE S. SHAW, 25 Reaper Block, city.

TO RENT—A HOUSE 40 RODS WEST OF PROSpect-av., Washington Heights; near half an acre lot, with warm house 28x30; kitchen back 12x14; good cellar. B. ESTLER, Washington Heights.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, SIX ROOMS (modern improvements), suitable for housekeeping. No. 235 West Madison-st., second floor; rent low to good tenant. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED, cheap to small family without children. 918 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, FRONT FLAT, AT 318 State-st. Also cottage 476 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT OVER STORE 705 Wabash-av.; complete house on one floor. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; also a suite unfurnished. 222 North Clark-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, with first-class board in the neighborhood, near Union Park. Address S 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A desirable location—Madison-st., near Peoria. 237 Madison-st., second floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping or sleeping-rooms, at 200 South State-st.; rent low; rooms in good order.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, near State and South Water-sts. Address P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF about 10 rooms, well located, and pay part in real estate. Address S 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, 1 or 2 well furnished rooms (including gas and fuel) fronting south or east, on Wabash-av., north of Thirteenth-st., for which I will pay $14 per month, and occupy until 1st of May. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS AT THE REAL estate office of CLARKE & SILVA, Room 22 Major Block:

Choice Drexel boulevard lots at only $105 per foot for a few days only. Terms easy.

Choice park lots at only $50 per foot, fronting the improved portion of the South Park, and many other good bargains.

IMPROVED.

Marble-front house and brick barn on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at a great bargain, or will exchange equity in other property.

No. 34 Ellis Park, fine marble-front house, one of the finest places to live in the city, at a very great bargain, or will exchange equity for other property.

A commodious marble-front house and large lot, brick barn, etc., on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.; one of the best bargains in the city; or will exchange equities.

We have a large list of very desirable property, both improved and unimproved, which we offer for sale at great bargains, even in this year of low prices. Inquire of CLARKE & SILVA, 22 Major Block, southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,000—NEW BRICK HOUSE CORNER Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. $2,500—New brick house Western-av., near Fillmore-st. $2,000—New frame cottage 8 Fillmore-st. $2,000—New frame cottage 17 Holbrook-st. $1,500—New frame cottage 22 Harvard-st. Above property will be sold on terms to suit much below cost. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—MY EQUITY IN 50X180 ON VERNON-av., near Thirty-first-st. Incumbrance, $2,800. Will trade. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 1430 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE BUSINESS lot on southeast corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. (Douglas-place); the lot has 58 feet front on Douglas-place by 125 feet to alley on Indiana-av.; no better location for block of retail stores; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, 56 Washington-st., Room 7.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FINE houses at Rogers Park and in the city. Apply to D. W. KEAN, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BUSINESS property—A fine stock farm in Southwestern Iowa with good buildings and all in cultivation. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—25-FOOT LOT, NEAR UNIVERSITY OR Oakland; will pay some cash, personal property, and assume; state price, incumbrance, and location. E 10, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PATENT-WHEEL PANEL-BOX TOP WAGON, worth $125; the first call this day gets it for $65. One heavy team $150. Your choice of several good, sound workers and drivers for from $70 to $100, at 42 Harmon-court. One 16-hand sound work mule; cheap.

HORSES WINTERED IN BEST POSSIBLE MANner at my farm, 18 miles from the city, half mile from depot; best of hay and grain fed, with good stabling every night; best of city references; satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SIDE-BAR TOP-BUGgy, cost $400 six weeks ago; will sell for $200; made by the best makers in the country. Apply or address 660 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HAVING CLOSED THE SEASON'S business in the country, I have 15 or 20 good horses for sale; among them are some good carriage-teams and single drivers; also, a lot of good second-hand harness, single and double, and top-buggies. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, some of the finest buggy and work horses in the city; 3 green horses that can trot in 3 minutes or better, at the Chicago Stables, 70 South Canal-st., near Madison.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

282 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—CHEERFUL AND desirable rooms; one suite unfurnished, with Brussels carpet; unexceptionable references exchanged; choice table board if desired.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED, large room to rent, with board; also back room; references required.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board.

Hotels.

CENTENNIAL HOUSE—368 STATE-ST., BOARDing, $5 per week; day-board, $4 per week; transient, $1 per day.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., one block from north end of the Exposition Building. Rates reduced to $1.50 per day; $7 to $9 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY (BREAKFAST and supper) by single gentleman, within ½ mile of Court-House Square; best of references furnished. Address stating terms and location, O 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, BY A YOUNG MAN; will give good collaterals as security for the same. F 45, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$250 REWARD—SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1876, a diamond cross on the South Side boulevard. The above will be given to whoever returns the same to 462 State-st., and no questions asked.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, FROM 195 WOOD-ST., small black-and-tan slut, with blue leather collar, and answers to name of "Gip." $50 reward will be paid on her return to WM. A. PINKERTON, National Detective Agency, 191 Fifth-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing $20 and some change on Wednesday, about 6 p. m., on Larrabee-st. car or on Centre-st. Please return to 163 Howe-st.

LOST—MONDAY, NEAR EXPOSITION, TWO lockets. Finder will be liberally rewarded. Inquire of M. ROBINSON, 46 Egan-av., Cottage Grove.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON THIRTEENTH-ST. OR Wabash-av., a large amethyst ring. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to 668 Wabash-av. J. R. SLIKER.

TAKEN UP—7 COWS, WHICH THE OWNER CAN have by paying charges and proving property, at 27 Kansas-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN THE BEST MANUfacturing town in Illinois; will be sold at a bargain; good reasons for selling. L. L. LANE, Moline, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED DRUG STORE in Iowa City; 10,000 inhabitants. Location of Iowa State University and Medical College. Stock will invoice from $2,800 to $3,000. Trade of store increasing. An unusually good opening. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE, AN old-established liquor store; best location on South Side. Address O 41, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE DOING A LARGE BUSINESS. Apply at 78 Blue Island-av.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR CHICAGO, wanted for "Beetson Sash Balance," reliable, desirable, paying office business; $500 capital required. Address "BEETSON," Tribune office.

TO PACKERS—I WILL RENT MY PACKING-house, or take one-third interest for use of the house. WM. MOORE, Union Stock-Yards.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A SAFE, permanent cash business that will more than support two families. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

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FURNITURE ON EASY PAYMENTS; LOW prices; no interest; handsome stock to select from. T. E. STAFFORD, 408 Wabash-av.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 383 West Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 302 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

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CHICKERING PIANO AT A SACRIFICE; $175 will buy it if taken at once. Call at 257 West Madison-st., at GAGE'S Music Store.

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WANTED—A CHICKERING, STEINWAY, OR Knabe piano, cheap for cash. Address, with lowest price, Z 98, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED PARties advertise Divorces (?) for causes not recognized by laws of any State. All who desire "Legal Divorces," without publicity or personal presence, may correspond or call at law office of F. MONTGOMERY, 182 Washington-st., Room 10, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

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PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD SALOON AT the Stock-Yards; but little capital required. Call at 4115 South Halsted-st.

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Trades.

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WANTED—TWO COMPETENT TINSMITHS. Apply to E. D. & T. P. MURRAY, 437 and 439 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS, AT 71 NORTH Wells-st. Wages, $1.50 per day.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CEMENT SIDEWALK-layers. Unique Marble Works, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Lake-av.

WANTED—TEN BODY-MAKERS. APPLY TO LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT AND PANTS MAKER. Steady work for good worker. 56 East Kinzie-st. MEYERS BROS.

WANTED—FOUR PLASTERERS WHO CAN COrnice. Apply corner Chicago-av. and LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR; CONSTANT WORK TO A good man. Apply at 317 West Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR GRAVEL TRAIN, GRADing, and section work in Indiana and Michigan; 20 tie-makers and 10 farm hands; all free fare. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR MICHIGAN, $1.37½ per day, 50 for Indiana, 50 for Iowa, 10 masons, free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE DEFIANCE SAFEty lamp extinguisher, Mann's patent lamp-tube, glass-cutters, and can-openers; no chimney-burners; indelible tablets, Hayes and Tilden pictures, needles, chromos, etc. The greatest inducements offered. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY EACH AND every one of Moody and Sankey's converts to sell the Excelsior letter-copying book, no press or water used. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 17 Tribune Building. A. J. DEXTER, President.

WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERY PART of the United States to canvass for our great Illustrated Monthly, with the two large oil chromos, "Yes" and "On the Juniata." Our agents make from $100 to $150 cash a month; proof furnished; circulars giving full particulars free; sample copy, 6c. Address Pictorial Printing Co., 1 to 5 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY, WHO ARE NOT afraid to work, to handle two rapid-selling household articles that pay 100 per cent on an investment of $5 to $30. Can be certain of permanent and profitable employment. Address or call at Room 5, 81 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AGENTS AND OTHERS WHO WANT a safe cash business in your own county and State, address Room 5, 60 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT OFFICE-boy. Answer in own handwriting. Address R 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL MEANS IN A money-making business, East, South, or West. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 73 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A MAN COOK AND WAITER, AT NO. 808 South Halsted st.

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG MEN AND TWO LAdies to study for the stage, to travel Oct. 20. Apply at Room 7, 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO do second work, and one who can bring good recommendations. 51 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good and prompt; no small children. Apply at 156 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 958 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Scandinavian preferred; references required. Call in the forenoon. 594 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at No. 761 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AT 24 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good washing and ironing required. 1516 South Dearborn-st., corner Thirtieth.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN WOMAN to keep house for a small family and do the housework. Apply at 1159 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO CAPABLE DINING-ROOM GIRLS immediately. 753 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO CARE for an infant, at 550 North Dearborn-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, GERMAN OR Swede preferred. Apply at 24 Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; also nurse girl. Apply at 1626 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, AGREEABLE and neat girl or woman for housework. Also girl to care for children. Apply at 1853 Indiana-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF child and do second work in a family of two. Call at once with references (which must be good), at 220 North Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY LADIES TO EMBROIDER ON laces. Apply Friday and Saturday mornings, from 8 to 9 o'clock, at WETHERELL'S, 108 to 110 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS BUSHling in a tailor shop. Apply at 476 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Good reference. Apply at 91 Hastings-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan woman to cook, wash, and iron; understands her business; city or country. 231 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS second-girl in private family. Call at, or address for four days, 195 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady as housekeeper or to travel to California or elsewhere. Call for two weeks at 132 West Jackson-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ironer and polisher in a first-class laundry. Apply at 194 West Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. S. LAPRISE'S, 294 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS MALE or female help of any nationality go or send to BAKER'S Northwestern Employment office, 80 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—I HAVE COOKS, LAUNdresses, chamber and dining-room girls; help for all kinds of work for city and country. Apply at 194 Adams-st. Girls boarded.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED LADY to do copying, office-work, or as companion to an elderly or married lady. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German lady to tend store or as cashier; good references. Please call or address for two days A B, 286 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

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ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

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MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS in Illinois. Money on hand, no delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real-estate, in sums to suit, at lowest current rates; will make first-class building-loans to responsible parties. J. D. HARVEY, 97 Washington-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property in sums of $4,000 or over; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500, $700, $1,000, OR $1,200 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000, $2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLES IN LIGHT METAL WORK MANUFACtured and introduced; fine castings in brass, bronze, etc.; brass patterns and grates; finishing, japanning, bronzing. WELLES SPECIALTY WORKS, 170 Madison-st.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS—HOUSES UNtenantable made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO PURCHASE SEVEN-SHOT full nickel-plated revolvers at $2.50; sixty styles. Evans' repeating rifle, 34 shots in 30 seconds. Catalogue free. Western Gun Works, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING; will pay $200 cash and real estate and secured notes, and two new top buggies. Address Q 97, Tribune.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELEGANT SINGER SEWING-MACHINES, $25 TO $50; brand new, with all improvements and attachments, and warranted five years; retail at $70 to $105. THOMAS H. MARTIN, No. 280 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 208 WEST Madison-st., machines cheap for cash, exchanged, or rented.

SINGERS, FROM $20 TO $40; HOWE MACHINES, $20; Wheeler & Wilson, from $15 to $30; late improved and warranted, with attachments, to pay advances; money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 180 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. L. W. WILL MEET YOU AT corner of Adams and Dearborn-sts. this afternoon. A. L. W.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Afternoon, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Evening, "The Two Orphans."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of G. F. Rowe. "Brass."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "The Black Crook."

Inter-State Exposition.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A., F. and A. M.—Hall 122 LaSalle-st.—Stated communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock for business and work on the 2d Degree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 91⅜.

Rhode Island was on hand for her day at the Centennial Exhibition yesterday. The entire State turned out, and it is probable that the day's receipts were increased at least three dollars in consequence.

They are having winter weather in Northern Michigan and on Lake Superior. T. S. Baker, clerk of the steamer J. L. Hurd, telegraphed yesterday from Marquette that on the day previous the steamer encountered a heavy storm, snow falling on the deck to the depth of four inches.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has gone over into Macedonia, and yesterday delivered one of his burning philippics at Elkhart, Ind. No such assemblage of people was ever seen in those parts. The number of his hearers is reported to have been *eighteen thousand*. Surrounding cities and towns were nearly depopulated.

In one sense the charge of Know-Nothingism against Gov. Hayes is true. He was an absolute know-nothing so far as the "American Alliance" was concerned, having never heard of such an organization before, having never read its constitution, and being wholly ignorant of its aims and purposes. His secretary, acting under general instructions, simply wrote a courteous letter of acknowledgment, which the Democrats who are intrusted with the squandering of Mr. Tilden's money in this campaign are multiplying by the million in the hope of fooling some one into the belief that Gov. Hayes has a prejudice against American citizens of foreign birth or parentage.

It has now been several months since any item of importance has come from Cuba concerning the insurrection in that island. So long a time had elapsed that the world had begun to believe that the promises of the Government of Alfonso had been fully carried out, and the rebellion had been totally suppressed. This does not, however, appear to be the case. News now comes from Havana that the insurgents are as bold and persevering as ever; that they have shown themselves in localities where they were not at all expected, and that they have recently gobbled up a good-sized Spanish garrison, kept the troops as prisoners, and liberated the officers on parole. It is also said that the troops sent from Spain are wholly unreliable, many of them deserting, and still a larger number of them becoming insubordinate on account of hard usage. The old jealousy between the native and imported soldiery is becoming intensified by alleged partiality shown to the foreigners, and, owing to this unsettled condition of affairs in the Spanish camp, it is predicted that the patriots will cause much trouble during the coming winter campaign.

Gov. Hendricks yesterday extended the hospitalities of Indianapolis to the "veterans" in attendance upon the Democratic side-show gotten up as an offset to the recent Republican gathering of soldiers and sailors in that city. He welcomed a big crowd composed in no small proportions of elements of society whose presence in Indianapolis may well cause the inhabitants to double-lock their doors and leave their pocketbooks in some safe place. The object was to bring together a large attendance, and as there was no limit to the free transportation and subsistence provided, and no questions asked of applicants as to whether they had ever belonged to the army of the Union, it would be folly to deny that the Democratic demonstration is a success in point of numbers. Nearly every large city in America has been called upon to contribute its bummers and repeaters to swell the mob—not alone for the purpose of increasing the size of the Convention, but also with a view to furnishing Democratic voters for next Tuesday's election. The comparatively few genuine veterans who have lent their presence to the affair ought to feel ashamed of being found in such company.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, and grain was less active. Mess pork closed 5c per brl lower, at $16.67½ for October and $15.27½ seller the year. Lard closed a shade firmer, at $10.32½@10.35 cash, and $9.50 for the year. Meats were steady, at 7½c for summer shoulders, boxed, 9c for do short ribs, and 9½c for do short clears. Lake freights were quiet and easy, at 4c asked for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were firm, at $1.09½ per gallon. Flour was in good request and unchanged. Wheat closed ⅜c lower, at $1.11⅛ for October and $1.12⅛ for November. Corn closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 44⅞c cash and 44⅜c for November. Oats closed firm, at 33¾c cash, and 33¾c for November. Rye was easier, at 62½c. Barley closed 1½c higher, at 85½c for October and 84@84½c for November. Hogs were fairly active and weak at 5@10c decline, with most of the trading at $5.70@6.10. Cattle were quiet and unchanged. Sheep were firm at $2.75@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.50 in greenbacks at the close.

An important episode in the Indiana campaign was announced in the dispatches received late last night. For some time past the fact has become plainly apparent that the Independent-Greenback movement in Indiana was being aided and encouraged by the Democrats solely for the purpose of diverting Republican votes from the Republican ticket, and that the soft-money men were simply being used as tools to assist in bringing about a Democratic victory at the October election. The truth and force of this view of the situation has now been recognized in the most practical manner possible by the withdrawal of the Hon. Anson Wolcott, Independent candidate for Governor, who in his letter of declination characterizes the struggle as hopeless by reason of the treachery of the soft-money Democracy, and appeals to all Republicans who had connected themselves with the third-party movement to abandon the party and identify themselves with the regular Republican organization. Mr. Wolcott's withdrawal has been dictated by sound common-sense, and there is little doubt that his Republican adherents will in great part coincide with his views and relinquish the foolish policy of throwing away their votes at such a time.

As a last desperate resort, the Democratic managers in New York City are printing hundreds of thousands of the *fac similes* of the letter written by Gov. Hayes' private secretary in acknowledgment of the complimentary resolutions adopted by the so-called American Alliance, these documents to be distributed broadcast in Ohio and Indiana, for the purpose of showing-up Gov. Hayes' supposed Know-Nothing proclivities. The gentlemen who are spending Mr. Tilden's money in this reckless fashion make the mistake in supposing that the foreign-born voters of the West are to be swayed by the same ignorant prejudices that for years have solidified the Irish vote in New York for the Democracy—that the more intelligent and liberal-minded German and Irish-Americans in the Western States can be played upon by the mere cry of Know-Nothingism, without inquiry or proof. In the first place, the letter written by Gov. Hayes' secretary has no bearing whatever on the question of nationality; and in the second place, Gov. Hayes neither dictated nor authorized the letter, though he might have done both without giving the slightest offense to the thousands of German, Irish, and Scandinavian Americans who support him for the Presidency, and who will continue to support him in spite of this desperate campaign dodge.

THE CAMPAIGN OF MURDER.

It is the common retort of the Tildenites, whenever Republican newspapers print reports of the brutal outrages inflicted upon negroes by the White-Liners of Mississippi, that they are fabrications set afloat for partisan purposes. In our issue of yesterday, however, were printed three different narratives of the massacre and murder of unoffending negroes, *taken from Democratic papers* printed in Mississippi. As no defense of Republican origin can be made in answer to these, we select them as illustrations of the Mississippi plan by which the colored Republicans are to be intimidated from voting, and the strong Republican majority is to be overcome in November.

The first of these outrages occurred at Spencer's Cross Roads, on the night of the 23d ult. The negroes were holding a Republican meeting, which was characterized by the beating of drums, enthusiastic cheering, and sharp criticisms of Democratic candidates. While the meeting was peacefully progressing, a body of strongly-armed White-Liners appeared. They at first remonstrated against the drum-beating and cheering, and then, finding this of no avail, provoked a quarrel with the negroes, and commenced firing into them at random. They speedily succeeded in breaking up the meeting, killed one negro, and wounded fifteen,—four of them mortally,—the remainder saving themselves by flight. The Democratic paper which records this infamous outrage adds, with triumphant exultation: "Our boys made a charge with a yell—*the old War yell*." The second outrage is asserted by Democratic newspapers to have taken place at Arkabula, Sept. 23. The circumstances were almost precisely similar, but the fatality was greater, as four negroes were killed and many wounded. The third occurred at Chapel Hill, in Oktibbeha County, on the 23d ult. The colored people met to appoint delegates to a Congressional Convention to be held at Okalona on the 27th. An armed mob of whites appeared at the meeting, and, rather than have any difficulty, the meeting was adjourned, with the understanding that it would be held at night. When night came, the White-Liners, meanwhile having received reinforcements, surprised the negroes in the dark, and fired a volley into them, which broke up the meeting. One negro was killed and thirty-six were wounded.

The circumstances attending these three outrages were precisely similar. The attacks were simultaneous. The negroes were holding Republican meetings, which they had the right to do. They had music, just as Democrats have. They were enthusiastic, and cheered, as white men do. They commented upon their opponents, as Republicans and Democrats are accustomed to do. In each case an armed mob of white Democrats appeared and demanded that the meeting should stop. The negroes refused, as white men, Republicans or Democrats, would have done. The mob then provoked a quarrel, and dispersed the Republicans with shotguns and revolvers. Several negroes were killed, a great many were wounded, but not a single assassin among the White-Liners was injured. In order to judge correctly of the enormity of these outrages, it is proper to suppose that they had occurred in the North, since the law shields all citizens alike, or is presumed to do so. Suppose that, at the recent Democratic Congressional Convention in the First District of Illinois, an armed mob of Republicans had suddenly appeared in the midst of the Convention. They demand that the noise of the contending Hoxie and Caulfield factions shall cease, and that no speeches offensive to Republicans shall be made. The Democrats refuse to comply. The Republicans then demand that the meeting shall disperse. The Democrats refuse this likewise. Thereupon the Republicans, by taunt, jeer, and insult, provoke some Democrat to retaliate in kind. At this for a signal, they shoot the Democrat, fire a volley into the Convention, and disperse it. What would be the outcome of this outrage? The entire press of Chicago, without regard to political sentiment, would stamp it as an unjustifiable interference with the fundamental rights of all citizens, and would call for their punishment. The whole people of the city would rise in indignation and demand that every member of the mob should be arrested and tried for murder. The courts would enforce the popular will. If the Sheriff's posse were powerless to arrest the mob, the State militia would do it. If the State militia were unable, troops of the United States would do the work, and guarantee citizens the protection of the law and the full enjoyment of their rights. This would be the Illinois plan. The Mississippi plan is to allow the outrage to pass unnoticed by the law, or, if it is ever brought to the attention of a jury, to pack that jury or intimidate it so that no murderer shall be brought to trial. This has been the case invariably in Mississippi. Hundreds of White-Liners and Ku-Klux have been brought before Grand Juries, and their crimes have been proven by overwhelming testimony, and yet not a single indictment has ever been returned against them. The dead victims of Democratic murderers are unavenged. Their widows and children have been driven from their homes. Their little property has been stripped from them. The atrocities in Bulgaria find their parallels in Mississippi. The Bashi-Bazouks of the Turkish army are matched by the White-Liners and Ku-Klux of the South; and while these murderers are shooting down Republicans, burning their homes, and driving away women and children, they have the temerity to prate of reconciliation with the North and to deprecate the waving of the bloody shirt, and the impudence to demand that they shall have the control, not only of the Governments of their own States, where they are in a minority, but of the General Government also. These are the men who are howling for reform. These are the men who are working ot solidify the South for Tilden and Hendricks!

LINCOLN AND TILDEN.

There is a desperate effort to discover something that will attest Gov. Tilden's loyalty during the War in spite of his Peace Resolutions of the Democratic Convention of 1864, in spite of his refusal to sign a call for a Union meeting in 1861, in spite of his having pronounced the Union soldiers "trespassers" in invading Rebel soil, and in spite of the manifold evidences that have been produced of his disloyalty. Our attention has been especially called to a speech recently delivered in Ashtabula by Mr. Peter H. Watson, at one time an Assistant Secretary of War under Stanton, and subsequently President of the Erie Railroad. We have read Mr. Watson's speech, and we gather from it that, in 1862, Mr. Tilden was interested in some iron foundries and turned them into gun-works as soon as he was able to get a Government contract, and that this contract was given him by Messrs. Lincoln and Stanton. Now it is well known that it was Mr. Lincoln's habit during the War to send for Northern men who were dangerously disloyal, and endeavor to conciliate them rather than prosecute them. There is no doubt that, by this means, he succeeded in suppressing much open hostility at the North from men whose sympathies were with the South. When he could once get the ear of a malcontent, he usually succeeded in getting his good will and securing his silence, if not his active co-operation. It was in this spirit, undoubtedly, that he sent for Mr. Tilden, whom he knew to be a man of influence among the extreme Democrats and Copperheads of the North. Lincoln, with his native shrewdness, was not at a loss to know how to approach a man like Tilden and persuade him effectually to withhold at least an open expression of his treasonable sentiments. He reached Tilden's heart through Tilden's pocket. He gave him a contract. Perhaps Tilden's passive acquiescence in the War was worth the purchase. At all events, the country had no reason to complain of Mr. Lincoln's methods. They almost always eventuated in good feeling. Thus, when the loyal people of the North were aroused over Vallandigham's treason and demanded that he should be hanged, Lincoln got rid of him and set the country into a broad grin by simply sending the Northern traitor through the lines and delivering him over to his friends of the Confederacy. It was in the same spirit that Lincoln ordered the release of the Confederate organ, the Chicago *Times*, when Burnside suppressed it for its open and infamous treason. He applied the same rule to Tilden, and, instead of exciting the open hostility of so dangerous a man, he assuaged Tilden's disloyalty with a contract for gun-barrel iron, and thus discounted his influence. And now the only evidence that can be cited of Tilden's loyalty is that he succumbed to the persuasion of a contract!

BLAINE AND ADAMS.

The Chicago *Times*, with characteristic recklessness, calls Mr. Blaine a liar on account of the statement he made in Cincinnati a few days ago concerning Charles Francis Adams. The purport of that statement was, that, in 1861, Mr. Adams, then a member of Congress, "offered, urged, entreated, and pleaded for an amendment to the Constitution" perpetually prohibiting the abolition of slavery unless a slave State should propose it and every other slave State vote for it. Mr. Blaine also said that "the odious proposition was strangled without ever coming to a direct vote, but not until Mr. Adams had made an elaborate plea for it." All this the *Times* says is false, and, to show it, quotes from the Congressional record the proposed constitutional amendment which was finally voted on and adopted, and which was as follows:

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of said State.

The above was a substitute for the amendment as originally proposed, and, as far as the records go (they do not show the proceedings in Committee), they bear out Mr. Blaine's statement to the letter. There is little doubt that he has information and can prove that it was Mr. Adams who "offered" the original proposition in Committee, and the records of the Congressional proceedings show that he certainly "urged, entreated, and pleaded for" the original proposition, which was as follows:

Art. 12. No amendment of this Constitution having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in Sec. 2 of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons" [viz.: slaves] shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation [viz.: slavery] within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States comprising the Union.

This proposed amendment to the Constitution was reported to the House by the Special Committee of Thirty-three (of which Mr. Adams was a member) Jan. 15, 1861. It was while that proposition was before the House, and in support of that proposition (which we think likely Mr. Adams introduced in Committee), that he made his speech of Jan. 31, 1861, in the course of which he said:

The Committee have reported a proposition to meet this case. It is a form of amendment of the Constitution which, in substance, takes away no rights whatever which the free States ever should attempt to use, whilst it vests exclusively in the slave States the right to use them or not as they think proper; the whole treatment of the subject to which they relate being conceded to be a matter of common interest to them, exclusively within their jurisdiction and subject to their control.

It was not till Feb. 27, 1861, nearly one month after Mr. Adams' speech in favor of the original and infamous proposition, that the substitute quoted by the *Times* was offered in the House by Mr. Corwin, the Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, thus showing that the original proposition introduced a month and a half before by him as Chairman was simply his ex-officio action while representing the majority of the Committee. That the sentiment of the original proposition was Mr. Adams' was shown by his speech in support of it. But the substitute offered by Mr. Corwin was accepted by the House, and was the proposition ultimately voted on, thus bearing out Mr. Blaine's supplementary statement that "the odious proposition was strangled without ever coming to a direct vote, but not until Mr. Adams had made an elaborate plea for it."

Now who is the liar,—Mr. Blaine or the editor of the Chicago *Times*? It is certain that the *Times* has grossly, and we should say deliberately and purposely, misrepresented the official record of the House by suppressing the original proposition, which was just what Mr. Blaine represented it to be, and which was the only proposition for a constitutional amendment pending at the time Mr. Adams made his speech in favor of it,—the substitute not having been offered till a month later.

THE KNOW-NOTHING HUMBUG.

The Democratic press, under the instruction of Tilden's Literary Bureau in New York, have resorted to the false and fraudulent charge against Gov. Hayes of hostility against foreigners, notwithstanding his life-long record as a liberal on matters of race or nationality. The basis or pretext for the present assault is as follows: Some time in July last, a meeting of certain persons calling themselves the "American Alliance," whatever that is, was held in Philadelphia. This meeting was represented at the time to have been composed of twenty-nine persons, who were presided over by a Democrat bearing the title of a Major-General. Whether this person was McClellan, or Hooker, or Slocum, or other Democratic Major-General and politician, was not disclosed. A man named L. S. Tyler was reported to be the Secretary of this meeting. It was unquestionably a blackmailing, money-seeking operation. Finally, this meeting adopted a series of resolutions, which are, from beginning to end, as follows:

1. The American Alliance oppose the formation of Roman Catholic organizations in America, and their interference in political affairs of the nation.

2. The American school system, as handed down to us by the founders of the Republic, must and shall be preserved.

3. The Bible is the bulwark of our liberties, and it has given us a standing among nations, and any attempt to obstruct its progress will be resisted.

4. As it is the duty of the President of the United States to execute laws and not to make them, we urge the election of members of Congress in favor of the passage of laws in harmony with American principles and the interests we advocate.

5. The late Rebellion of the Southern States of the Republic having been suppressed, relations of the most friendly nature should exist between the North and South; and we deprecate any attempt to revive animosities between the people of States that have given to our country a Washington and a Lincoln.

6. We favor a sound and uniform currency, and the resumption of specie-payments at the earliest practical period.

7. The thanks of the nation are justly due to the President of the United States, Gen. U. S. Grant, and the brave soldiers and sailors whose efforts have preserved a country for us to watch and guard from any attempts from within and without to subvert the ancient and established institutions of the same, and that the glorious achievement of their victories at Antietam and Appomattox, victories unprecedented in the history of nations, entitles them to the remembrance of a grateful country.

8. That the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President, be, and the same are, hereby indorsed by the American Alliance Conference, and we earnestly advise all who are in favor of American principles as advocated and set forth in these resolutions to give these nominations an active and determined support.

These resolutions were inclosed to Gov. Hayes in July last. The package was received by Alfred E. Lee, a clerk or secretary of Gov. Hayes. Whether Gov. Hayes was then in Columbus or not is not very clear, but Mr. Lee took it upon himself to answer this letter in the following terms:

Columbus, O., July 10, 1876.—Dear Sir: Gov. Hayes desires me to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of July 7, inclosing resolutions of the American Alliance, and to say in reply that he is deeply gratified by this expression of confidence. The importance of carrying the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut in the approaching canvass is fully recognized, and at the proper time references will be given you to committees for such aid and co-operation as seems to be advisable. Very respectfully,
Alfred E. Lee, Secretary.
To L. S. Tyler, Box 2,071, New York.

The receipt of these resolutions, and of the accompanying letter of Tyler and the letter of Lee in reply, was wholly unknown to Gov. Hayes until yesterday. The publication of a supposed fac-simile of Lee's letter was the first knowledge he had of any of the correspondence. Lee himself, after writing this letter, seems to have put away the papers, and to have forgotten the whole subject. In answer to an inquiry from Chicago as to the facts, he, on Tuesday night, answered as follows:

Columbus, Oct. 4.—In reply to your question, my letter [to Tyler], as I wrote it, had reference solely to some resolutions indorsing the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and was written upon my own responsibility, without consultation with the Governor.
Alfred E. Lee.

The resolutions themselves are of little importance, and have no possible political significance, and no reference to the question of nativity. The first resolution opposes the organization of any Roman Catholic political organization, and, by inference, any other sectarian political organization. The second favors the common-school system, and the third declares in favor of the "progress" of the Bible. The fourth urges the election of members of Congress in favor of the objects of the Alliance, the fifth in favor of amicable relations with the South, the sixth in favor of hard money, the seventh thanks Gen. Grant, and the last nominates Hayes and Wheeler. The resolutions are as harmless as if passed by a Sunday-school or by a debating club. In them all there is not a word of antagonism to persons of foreign birth or to the political rights and equality of naturalized citizens.

Mr. Lee, in his answer, though he states he wrote at the request of Gov. Hayes, wrote without any knowledge on the part of that gentleman. He acknowledges the receipt of the letters, and thanks the Alliance for the confidence expressed in the nomination. He gives no word of commendation of any part of the resolutions. The other part of the letter is evidently a diplomatic reply to a request for money on the part of the dead-beat Tyler, to enable the Alliance to do great political work! He dismisses this blackmailing demand by suggesting some future reference to local committees. The Republican party in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut having treated the Alliance contemptuously, the fellow Tyler, the "secretary," seems to have gone to the Tilden Committee and sold the Alliance, and "its million of votes," and Lee's letter, for money. The Tilden Committee have sent copies of this letter broadcast over the country as evidence of Hayes' "Know-Nothingism"! of which the resolutions contain not a word, and to which even Lee's letter, written on his own responsibility, gives not a word of indorsement.

The whole thing is a fraud and a barren imposture, because:

1. The Alliance is merely a blackmailing operation by a few persons without any constituents.

2. The resolutions were sent to Gov. Hayes evidently to get money from him.

3. Hayes never saw the resolutions, and had no knowledge of their receipt or that Lee had acknowledged their reception in his name.

4. That the resolutions contain no antagonism to the political, religious, or civil rights of any class of naturalized citizens.

5. That, failing to get money from Gov. Hayes, the Alliance people sold out to the Tilden Committee, hoping to injure Hayes by trying to connect him with their own bad reputation.

6. Lee evidently treated the whole thing as too insignificant for serious notice, and, after writing his letter, in which he tried to be courteous and at the same time declining affiliation, he dismissed the whole subject as requiring no further attention. In no word or sentence does he approve or commend the Alliance or its objects, save to the extent of cheaply thanking them for the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler.

There is no intelligent naturalized citizen who will or can detect in any part of the resolutions or in Lee's letter a word of hostility to his personal, political, or religious rights, and the Democratic fraud will perish ignominiously.

TILDEN'S SHINPLASTERS.

The Chicago Tribune some time since presented proofs, which have never been refuted, showing the record of Tilden as a manufacturer of bogus currency, with which he swindled the Michigan iron-miners. It was shown that three of the Lake Superior iron companies, in which he was interested, issued over five millions of this shinplaster currency, which the miners were compelled to accept in full payment of their services, and, having received it, were then compelled to make up for its depreciated value by paying higher prices for all articles of consumption that they purchased. It was furthermore shown that the Treasury of the United States was defrauded out of large sums of money, probably a million of dollars, by evading the Government tax upon these spurious notes. An overwhelming confirmation of the statements of The Tribune now comes in the New York *Times*, which, after making an independent investigation of its own from an entirely different standpoint, arrives at precisely the same results. After consulting the reports of the revenue agents made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1874, it finds that the New York Iron-Mine Company of Marquette paid out $119,000 of this bogus money; the Michigan Iron Company of Marquette, $581,546; and the Iron Cliffs Company of Negaunee, $4,552,094; in all, $5,252,640; that Tilden was President of the first Company and a Director and part owner of the other two; and that, of the amount of tax due the Government ($1,023,567.17) by these three Companies, but a very small amount was ever paid. The report of the Special Revenue Agent, William A. Gavett, sent to Commissioner Douglass in October, 1874, says:

These Companies are amply able to pay every dollar of said tax, and can pay it without material injury to their business or credit. They issued this money and forced the hard-working miners to take it as money in payment for their work.

The merchants are obliged to take it for goods, as the Companies had arrangements at some one bank to redeem their money and return it to them, and in many instances the Company paid it out again and again. Some of these Companies have stores, and all or nearly all "iron and copper money" was perfectly good at these stores, and so became good all through that section, not only at banks, but on railroads, at hotels, and, in fact, was and has been for years the circulating medium of Upper Michigan.

Thus it is that these Companies have had a circulation of millions upon millions of dollars without having to pay interest and without making any deposit of coin, bonds, or anything of value to insure the redemption of their money; still the money would buy all that any money could procure, but when the poor miner wanted to go to another State, then he felt the hardship of having to pay Peter White, Tilden's partner, or some other banker, a large discount in order to get national currency for "iron and copper money."

These are substantially the facts which were discovered by the correspondent of The Tribune who was sent to investigate Tilden's bogus-currency operations. The statements of the New York *Times* are not only interesting in the way of confirmation, but are of special weight in condemning this sham reformer, because they sweepingly refute the refutations made by his friends after the expose published by The Tribune.

A feeble effort was yesterday made by the Chicago Democrats to get consolation out of some home-made reports to the effect that Colorado had elected the Confederate ticket. There was no truth in the stories, and they were put in circulation merely to break the force of what the Democrats feel to be a crushing and unexpected blow. Last night's dispatches confirm the previous reports of a Republican victory, and leave no doubt that the Democrats are badly beaten. The fact is, that while Colorado has been put down by both sides in the list of doubtful States, the Democrats have privately felt sure, on the strength of the vote of two years ago, that it would go for Tilden. Had the Confederate House of Representatives had the slightest shadow of a suspicion that the new State would have gone Republican the Enabling act never would have been passed in time to allow Colorado to vote for President. There was no Democratic oversight about this. The leaders looked on the State as sure for them, and they supported its admission, believing firmly that it meant the gain of three votes for Tilden. Now they are furious at the result, and cursing the folly which led them to play into the hands of their opponents. We notice that a number of our Democratic exchanges, now that they are convinced that Colorado is overwhelmingly Republican, are trying to console themselves by saying that the State went Republican in 1872, and consequently nothing has been gained by one side or lost by the other. True enough, and all we ask is that the States which went Republican in 1872 shall do it again. They are all we claim. We are not asking any of those which were against us four years ago to turn from their idols. We only need the faithful ones of 1872, and certainly seem in a fair way to have them.

The *Times* yesterday supplied another evidence of its abject servility as a party organ. The day before, it claimed that Colorado had gone Democratic, though the most trustworthy advices showed that the Republicans had elected the full State ticket,—the Legislature, the member of Congress, the Hayes and Wheeler Electoral ticket, and two United States Senators. Yesterday the *Times* could no longer assert this claim in the face of additional dispatches showing the Republican majority to be about 2,000 this year, as against a Democratic majority of 2,000 two years ago. So the *Times*, like any other partisan organ, duly suppresses all editorial mention of the result in Colorado, and prints the dispatch conceding everything to the Republicans in as obscure a part of the paper as possible. It is safe to say that the *Times* will never inform its readers editorially that Colorado has gone Republican,—its last effort having been to persuade them it had gone Democratic. This is its present idea of the dignity and decency of "independent journalism."

The following instance of the petty meanness to which a sham reformer can descend, we commend to workingmen and tradesmen: On the 1st of July, 1864, Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee for President, then, as now, a prominent and wealthy lawyer and politician, called upon Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, manufacturers of cabinet furniture in New York City, and ordered a bill of goods for his new house in Gramercy Park, aggregating $4,324.75. As he was known to be a wealthy man, the firm gave him credit for the amount. On the 8th of August, 1864, he paid $1,500; on the 5th of July, 1866, $1,000; on the 23d of July, 1866, $500; and on the 11th of August, 1866, $500; making altogether cash payments amounting to $3,500, out of an account amounting to $4,324.75, leaving a balance of $324.75, which has never been paid, although Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, during the past eight years, have made frequent but ineffectual efforts to collect it. At last they brought suit, and how this sham reformer managed to evade payment is shown by the following affidavit of his attorney, which is a matter of record:

Folio 1.—*New York Supreme Court*.—August Pottier and William P. Stymus, plaintiffs, against Samuel J. Tilden, defendant. The defendant, Samuel J. Tilden, by Charles F. McLean, his attorney, answering the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above-entitled action, respectfully shows to the Court that the cause of action in said complaint stated did not accrue within eight years before the commencement of this action.
Charles F. McLean,
Defendant's Attorney,
No. 12 Wall street, New York.

In other words, Samuel J. Tilden, who defrauded stockholders by wrecking their roads, who defrauded the United States by not paying his income tax, defrauded a tradesman by skulking behind the statute of limitations. What do tradesmen think of this?

We notice that the County Commissioners have allowed the sum of $8,068.48 for the expenses of the County Clerk's office for the month of September. We recommend Mr. Burdick to demand a further inquiry into this expenditure. It was asserted two years ago that the pay-roll of the County Clerk's office was largely increased during the months preceding the election, and the above figure would look as though there were something of the same kind going on now. The proper mode of examination would be to compare the allowance for September of this year with the allowance for the corresponding month in the last year of County Clerk Lieb's immediate predecessor in 1873, and to summon that predecessor to show what the office can be run for. The expenses of the office ought not to be so large now as they were three years ago, as salaries are much lower and all other expenses diminished in proportion. One thing is certain: There is no reason why the taxpayers of Cook County should be compelled to support any blowers and strikers for the benefit of the Democratic party, and, if the list of employes has been unnecessarily increased, it has been in the interest of "Tilden and Reform," to which cause County Clerk Lieb is especially devoted. The matter should be investigated.

The Greenbackers in this county, strange as it may seem, have done one very sensible thing. They have nominated Mr. Burdick for County Commissioner. In this respect both the Republican and Democratic Convention, may well follow their example. Mr. Burdick has some peculiar notions about an inconvertible bond, and also an overweening faith in the perennial beneficence of unlimited and irredeemable greenbacks; but, as neither Government bonds nor greenbacks are printed at the order of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, these notions may be regarded in his case as harmless idiosyncrasies. But the County Board passes upon the payment of a very large amount of greenbacks every year, and during the three years Mr. Burdick has served as a member of that Board he has always voted and acted in the interest of honesty and economy; and, since Mr. Clough retired, he has been the most persistent and aggressive antagonist of the Ring. If Mr. Burdick is willing to serve the taxpayers another term in this thankless position, it is for the common interest of all taxpayers that he be re-elected, and we should like to see him nominated by both Republicans and Democrats.

Smalley, one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, who has been spending a fortnight in Ohio and Indiana writing letters and making speeches, sends this dispatch last Monday to his paper from Indianapolis:

On returning to Indiana after a week's absence, I find that the feeling of the party-leaders on both sides has undergone a marked change. Anxiety and apprehension have taken the place of buoyant confidence. The meaning of this is, that, as the great test of strength at the ballot-box approaches, each party realizes that the struggle is going to be close and the issue doubtful. The boasts of 15,000 or 20,000 majority so freely made on both sides a few weeks ago are no longer heard. All intelligent men, whether Democrats or Republicans, now believe that a few thousand votes, possibly only 1,000 or 2,000, will be all that will turn the scale. Many careful Republican observers acknowledge that it is not improbable that Gen. Harrison's personal popularity and marked superiority intellectually over his opponent will carry him through by a small majority, while the rest of his ticket will be lost.

Both sides are straining every nerve in these closing ten days, and the struggle has an intensity that is almost painful to contemplate.

Many of the Irish Democrats of Massachusetts feel indignant at the nomination of Charles F. Adams for Governor by their party, and loudly threaten to bolt. Sam Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, received a letter from one of them the other day, which he publishes. Why it was sent to him is because his paper is red hot for Adams. It reads:

South Boston P. O. Station, Sept. 30.—*To the Editor of the Republican*: You are a d—d traitor: The G. A. R. will take care of you: Go on my boy, when that ass C. F. A., Seward, and Scott were selling Lincoln out, treating him like a dog. Soldiers were starving in Rebel hells: This trio in part, caused Scores of Men to Starve. You and C. F. A., the murderer of honest Fenians, saw *them* hung and ask Irishmen to vote for C. F. A! You are a thing!!! I wonder some of these survivors of Rebel hells do not blow somebodys brains out. It is bad enough to starve. But when you and Adams join the K. K. K. you ought to be hung.

The Democratic papers assert that the people are oppressed by taxation. If their candidate for President were to pay over the quarter of a million of income tax out of which he cheated the Government, the burden of taxation would be considerably reduced, and the voters might begin to believe in Democratic repentance and reformation.

The Aurora correspondent of The Tribune telegraphed to yesterday's paper a statement that Mr. Lathrop's friends thought they had reason for believing that Gen. Logan was in sympathy with Hurlbut, and that Gen. Logan had induced or endeavored to induce Messrs. Blaine and Garfield to make speeches in the Fourth District in behalf of Hurlbut as an independent candidate. We are assured on the best authority that the story picked up by the correspondent is entirely incorrect—that Gen. Logan has taken no part in the unhappy complication in the Fourth District; has not advised Hurlbut to run independent, but, on the contrary, has exercised all his influence to secure the union of the party in his district; and has not tried to induce any one to take the stump in Gen. Hurlbut's behalf.

The New York *Tribune* is not much impressed by Adams' electioneering letter sent to the Mansfield meeting. It comments in this vein:

In other days, Mr. Charles Francis Adams was about the last man in the world who would have been expected to join in the unreasoning Democratic cry for a change—a change, not because it is necessary or wise, but because it will upset things, and spill something into the Democratic maw. Yet the letter of Mr. Adams, greeted last night with Democratic yells of delight, cries for "a change" with the loudest, and borrows its logic, and even its allusions, from the shrill and shallow Democratic press. There was a time when Mr. Adams was more cautious, when a change seemed to him fraught with so much danger that he preferred a second term of Ulysses S. Grant to one term of Horace Greeley. Now, Greeley paid his income tax.

The reaction in favor of Gov. Tilden, or rather against the Republicans, is growing more marked.—*Sam Bowles*.

The "reaction" seems to have reached Colorado and made a "growing mark" that which can't be rubbed out.

PERSONAL.

Saturday is now generally observed in England as a half-holiday.

Mrs. Haweis has prepared a "Chaucer for Children," which is to be sold as a Christmas book.

Mme. MacMahon has been presented with a watch so small that a magnifying-glass is required to tell the time marked on the dial.

The Prince of Wales' Indian collection will remain on exhibition in England several months longer, and will be sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The ancient practice of tolling the curfew was discontinued at Stratford-on-Avon recently, but, on a general protest from the people, it was resumed.

Mr. Pons, of New Orleans, has published in the newspapers a card claiming to be a white man, and branding as a falsifier anybody who asserts to the contrary.

The house at Peckham in which Goldsmith lived and wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield" has been sold for building purposes, and is to be improved beyond all recognition.

Some New York journals propose that the name of Hell Gate be changed to Newton's Channel, but inasmuch as the work is scarcely begun, the suggestion seems premature.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has special information that M. V. Lingham is to play *Romeo* to the *Pauline* of Mrs. "Brick" Pomeroy at the New York Academy of Music on the 16th inst.,—a wonderful combination!

The nomination of John Jacob Astor for Mayor by a Greenback Association is called by the New York *Tribune* a grotesque thing in politics. It is no more grotesque than the election of Tilden as a Reformer would be.

The marriage of the Princess Salm-Salm with Mr. Charles Heneage, a Lincolnshire gentleman, took place at the British Legation, and was repeated in the Protestant Chapel at Stuttgart in the presence of a brilliant assembly.

Murad, the last Sultan of Turkey but one, paid £3 5s for the last package of Johannisberg in the cellars of Prince Metternich; and, when he had once secured the precious wine, affairs of state occupied him no more.

The English reviews find much provocation to laughter in the proceedings of the American Free Dress League. The changes are rung on the "dual garmenture" till the fun, such as it is, becomes wiredrawn and mechanical.

An American Spiritualist lately, being asked for information concerning Bucephalus, obtained a communication from the spirit-world to the effect that "He still took great interest in literary pursuits, particularly in connection with education."

The Rev. J. B. Patterson, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., has confessed to repeated acts of intoxication, but denies the charges of adultery brought against him. The members of his church desire to retain him as pastor.

The Turkish Government should express its obligations to Lady Burdett-Coutts, for that estimable Tory lady has written a letter to the newspapers defending the conduct of England in relation to the Bulgarian outrages. The Tory organs are disposed to concede this expression of opinion more importance than it deserves.

A correspondent at Trieste of the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that the late George Smith, the Assyriologist, may have been poisoned by local authorities on account of his sharp criticisms upon Turkish misrule. It is known that his firman was annulled for this reason, and it is not improbable that the usual method of silencing objectionable persons was resorted to. It is to be hoped that a full investigation will be made.

John Lick, the sole male heir of the late Californian millionaire, was in the neighborhood of Philadelphia when the news of his father's death arrived. A reporter of the Philadelphia *Times* overhauled him. He is described as a tall, rawboned man, "about 50 years old, with long, stringy, iron-gray beard, wrinkled, care-worn features, and generally smashed-up appearance." It is understood that he will contest the will.

A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that the Princess of Metternich's last freak was to go out to lunch in the forest near Marienbad in a cart drawn by oxen—the cart, harness, animals and all being covered with garlands of flowers, while Madame de Metternich, dressed as a Watteau shepherdess, herself drove the oxen, directing their movements with her rose-wreathed crook. Her guests, who occupied seats in the cart, were all arrayed in Watteau costumes to correspond with that of their hostess.

The bust of Charles Kingsley by Woolner has been unveiled in Westminster Abbey. It is said to be marvelously faithful. The baptistry in which the bust is placed is rapidly becoming, as the Dean has said, "a new Poets' Corner." On the same wall with the bust of Charles Kingsley stands that of Mr. Maurice, whom he delighted to call his "dear master;" Keble and Wordsworth find a place in the same chapel, and a stained window presented to the Abbey by Americans contains figures of George Herbert and Cowper.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, in his famous secession letter to Judge Kent, incidentally explained how it came about that he never married. These are his sentiments: "In practice, no man can get along in his relations with others, even with those who are most subject to him, if he exercise his full legal or constitutional powers absolutely according to his individual opinion or will. No husband can live with his wife, no father with his children, no partner with his associates, on such terms." It is evident that Mr. Tilden, being an uncommonly sharp lawyer himself, could not bear the thought of surrendering even a jot of his legal rights by entering into the marital relation. He preferred not to be a husband at all rather than to be tender and affectionate beyond the letter of the law. His principles in this respect, we imagine, would be found inconvenient in practice, as he has himself confessed in the passage above quoted. But it is a great pity that one who understands the subject so thoroughly should not have defined this great truth more exactly, adding to the abstract statement the results of actual experiment. It would be interesting to know how far and how often the law should give way to a love justly tempered with discretion.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. S. A. Harmes, New York; the Hon. J. J. Johnson, Cordova, Ill.; the Hon. J. P. Hogarth, Michigan; the Hon. L. J. Day, Green Bay; Dr. E. S. Fuller, Wisconsin; Eugene Smith, De Pere, Wis.; the Hon. E. T. Wilson, Indiana; Prof. P. J. Tormey, Boston; the Hon. Joseph Rankin, Wisconsin; the Hon. A. J. Cooper, Milwaukee; E. Whittington, Manchester, Eng.; the Hon. F. Briggs, Lacon, Ill.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. J. M. Ryan, Galena; the Hon. N. White, Concord, N. H.; the Hon. W. W. Brookings, Dakota; J. H. Converse, Quincy; Col. E. P. Hill, New York; R. C. Steele, Toronto; G. E. Porter, Eau Claire; W. M. Haight, New York; J. W. Eddy, Millington.... *Grand Pacific*—J. Stone, Albany; David W. Moore, Belfast, Ireland; James Drury, Springfield, O.; J. W. Judy, Tallula; A. Lynch, Ottawa; J. K. Hyder, U. S. A.; B. F. Alley, Burlington; A. McClintock, Millersburgh, Ky.; G. O. Stevens, Boston; Washington Bushnell, Ottawa; S. S. Howland, New York.... *Palmer House*—Capt. Francis Perry, London, Eng.; M. V. Collins, Philadelphia; the Hon. William B. McLean, New Orleans; A. C. Gouthold and S. Simonson, New York; E. W. Herbert and H. T. H. Edwards, British army; S. H. Kennedy, New Orleans; Thomas Henderson, Scotland; J. P. Willard, U. S. A.; William Black, London, Eng.; Maj. W. H. Powell, U. S. A.; E. E. Vail, Kewanee; J. J. Rogers, U. S. A.

FOREIGN.

European Dispatches Exceedingly Warlike in Tone.

Russian Occupation of the Turkish Provinces Confidently Predicted.

Roumania Will Join Russia in the Event of War.

Turkish Troops Moving Northward Toward the Russian Border.

Italy Covets Certain Slices of Austrian Territory.

Death of Bertini, the French Pianist and Composer.

TURKEY.

WORKING FOR AN ARMISTICE.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Private telegrams received here state that the Powers are making great efforts to obtain an armistice, or at least a month's truce, accompanied by various guaranties. It is stated that the question of a Congress is not at present under discussion.

The *Journal des Debats* states that Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the Powers inviting them to impose on the Porte a general amnesty and a six-months' armistice.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

BELGRADE, Oct. 5.—Eight thousand Turks are advancing upon Negatin, which place has been occupied by 6,000 Servians, with two batteries of artillery.

SERVIAN LOAN.

Kokoreff, the Director of the Russian Volga Kama Bank, has informed the Servian Government that its last loan has been fully subscribed for.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says: According to the most reliable information, not the slightest idea is entertained by the Austrian Government for breaking off friendly relations with Russia.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that communications from Paris declare that France will not participate in the naval demonstration proposed by Russia.

Austria and England have declined the proposition of intervention.

COWARDICE.

The *Standard's* Belgrade telegram reports that Gen. Tchernayeff has sent to Belgrade fifty privates who had mutilated their right hands in order to escape military duty. They will be imprisoned three years.

RUSSIA MEANS BUSINESS.

A telegram from Belgrade says it is expected that Russia will now present an ultimatum, to be followed by a declaration of war. Negotiations will probably precede such action, as the Treaty of Paris binds the signers, in the event of a misunderstanding, to give the Powers an opportunity for mediation. Roumania will join the fortunes of Russia. She now openly allows the passage of armed bodies through her territory.

Prince Milan has written a letter to the Czar, expressing sorrow for having incurred the latter's displeasure in connection with the army's proclamation of himself as King.

SERVIAN EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5:30 a. m.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says the English policy is the leading factor in the Servian calculations. The war party expect Russia to declare war, with the approval of England. This expectation is founded on the sentiment of the English people, as gathered from the meetings held all over the country.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that should Russia persist in occupying Bulgaria, Austrian troops will not only occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, but operate against the Servians.

Turkish Generals have resumed operations, but avoid Alexinatz and Deligrad, and are operating north into the eastern countries. This is the result of the Russian proposals to Austria.

BULGARIA.

The Slavonic Committee at Constantinople report that a fearful catastrophe will befall Bulgaria unless there be intervention on the part of Russia before winter. Austria is anxious to force a peace programme on the Porte, but since the independent action of Russia, even the acceptance by the Porte if the programme so variously interpreted by its originators would not offer a solution.

The Roumanian Government keeps 30,000 soldiers ready to protect the country. Preparations are making to transport these troops to the Bessarabian frontier.

ITALY.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* states that Italian journals freely discuss the question of gaining that part of Austrian territory south of the Tyrol where the people speak Italian, and also the Austrian districts of Goez and Gradiska in case Austria seeks an aggrandizement of territory in Turkey.

LATEST.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says it is reported that Pan-Slavist emissaries are in Bulgaria inciting the Moslems to deeds of bloodshed, with a view of causing decisive political action to be taken.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent reports that the Powers are preparing a new scheme of mediation which will probably bear the character of an ultimatum.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5:30 a. m.—A later dispatch from Belgrade says the Porte's rejection of the peace proposals is received here with satisfaction, and hopes are entertained of Russia's intervention.

A SLAVONIC APPEAL.

New York Herald, Oct. 4.

The following appeal has been addressed to the American people by the Slavonic Committee of St. Petersburg on behalf of the struggling Christians in the Turkish Provinces. At the request of the Committee who issue the appeal all subscriptions received by the *Herald* will be forwarded direct to destination, one-half to Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul-General at Constantinople, and the other moiety to Metropolitan Michael, at Belgrade. The Rev. N. Bjerring and Mr. Ivan Yankoulio, Secretary of the Slavonic Committee in this city, are interested in the movement:

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30, 1876.—The section of the Russian Slavonic Committee in St. Petersburg sends to the great American nation hearty congratulations with the centennial of its independence. A hundred years have already elapsed since you, free sons of America, have shaken off the yoke under which your selfish European metropolis strove to detain you. You broke the ties that united you with the obdurate political prejudices of Europe, carrying away with you out of the Old World the best elements of progress. Americans, we apply now to you at a time when Eastern Christians, our brethren by blood and belief, are straining themselves in an unequal struggle against a horde of Asiatic barbarians. They fight against the persecution of infidels who, during five centuries, insult Christianity and stop any movement toward the civilization of the East. Streams of blood are flowing, inexpressible horrors are committed, but Europe, with England at her head, endeavors to maintain, by all means, her old shameful fetich, called "inviolability of Turkey." All European nationalities have an acknowledged right to dispose of themselves according to their own will and liking. The Slavonians alone seem to be forever vowed to the arbitrariness of treaties deciding their fate without their knowledge or the least inquiry as to their agreement. The lot of being stepsons of Europe falls to the share of Slavonians, evidently because the Old World does not cease to frighten itself into an imaginary shadow that we "Russians seem to be ready, after having delivered them from the Turks, to inclose them in the frame of our already extensive dominions." But Russia now shows brightly her disinterestedness and love for peace, withholding her indignation and contenting herself in interceding for her brethren with other Powers, who have been only with difficulty induced to favor that cause. Nevertheless the conscience of the Russian nation is sensitive, and does not possess the capacity of remaining indifferent at the sight of a horrible picture of ferocities committed on Christians in Turkey. The Russian nation tries, as much as possible, to soothe its conscience by giving freedom to her disinterested love for outraged and tortured brethren, by universal and inexhaustible offerings of money, supplies, and medical stores. But the wants of the unhappy Eastern Christians are very numerous. We do not beg for material aid from any nation of Europe which prefers to be an impassive spectator of cruelties dishonoring to our century. We apply only to the great, noble, and free nation of the New World, which is always on the side of the suffering and the oppressed. Do not refuse to sustain with your sympathies the sacred work of our rising brethren who are not allowed to enjoy the benefits of liberty and civilization. Help, powerful and glorious nation, to open the door which remains closed only for them, and let these fresh human forces penetrate through it into a new life of freedom and happiness. Assist in the establishment of a durable peace, which is so needed by everybody, but which can be only possible after the deliverance of the defenseless Eastern Christians from their oppressors. Not by conserving at any price the present statu quo in the East, as Europe thinks, can a solid peace be preserved, but only by introducing the principles so dear to you, free citizens of a happy, independent country, by granting human rights to men, by giving them liberty to act, think, and work as they like, and by substituting for the present dark ignorance the glorious light of knowledge.

T. PHILIPPOFF, L. BEREZIN,
A. ASLANBEGOFF, C. BESTOUJEFF-RIOUMIN,
T. PETSCHATKIN, MICHEL ROSENHEIM,
IVAN YANKOULIO, W. SABLER,
NICOLAS YANKOULIO, J. PETROFF,
GREGOIRE DE WOLLANT, B. ARISTOFF,
COMTE SOLLOHUB, B. TCHOUBINSKY,
ORESTE MILLER, VLADIMIR LARWANSKY.

CUBA.

THE INSURGENTS NOT ALL DEAD.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 5.—The latest news from Havana states that the insurgent General, Vicente Garcia, before evacuating Los Tunas burned the whole place, escorting the inhabitants, sick and wounded, to some distance. The garrison were taken along as prisoners, excepting the commander, Gen. Toledo, and his officers, who were liberated. This latter step is very suspicious, and the public is clamoring for an investigation into the behavior of the officers. Matters have come to look serious. The insurgents have lately shown much vigor and determination, appearing suddenly where least expected. Maxima Gomez in person is said to be far advanced in the jurisdiction of Colon. Rumors not without foundation speak of heavy desertions among the Spanish troops, which are exposed to privations and misery, whilst a great many officers who walk the streets of Havana appear to be living well. It is said the Government intends not to harass the troops any longer, but garrison all places, and use the soldiers to arrive from Spain to protect all estates during the next crop. This policy would only increase starvation and strengthen the insurgents, whose cause would gain immensely by another fruitless winter campaign.

GERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The Staats Gerichtschaf met to-day for the trial of Count Von Arnim on the charge of high treason. A letter from the Count dated from Quchy was read, stating that the weather prevented his coming to Berlin. As his illness was not legally attested, the Court, on the demand of the Public Prosecutor, decided to proceed against him in contumaciam. The Court also decided that its proceedings should be private. Count Von Arnim's counsel was not permitted to plead.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5:30 p. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says it is stated that Count Von Arnim has been sentenced to penal servitude for one year.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Immediately upon the reassembling of the Chambers, several radical Deputies will introduce fresh proposals for a general amnesty.

DIED.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Henry Jerome Bertini, the pianist and composer, is dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WAGES OF OPERATIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The cotton operatives of Blackburn have decided to be no longer bound by the arrangement by which their wages have hitherto been regulated. Some of the largest spinners have posted notices stating that they hold themselves at liberty to close the spinning departments of the mills without warning.

CRIME.

TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 5.—The "anti-monopolists," or what are commonly known as tramps, infest Southern Illinois to such an extent that they are being feared by the people. A band of these loafers has been camping out near this place, but is non est this forenoon. Last night three or four persons, supposed to be of this band, broke in William Bratton's tailor shop, and stole therefrom nine whole suits of clothes, beside numerous parts of other suits, and wrapped them up in a window-curtain, which they tore from its fastenings. They also stole from Charles Martin, boot and shoe maker, five pair of boots, and made their escape. Bratton's loss is about $400; Martin's about $30. No clue was obtained of them until about dark this evening, when they were heard from, being about six miles southeast of the railroad, endeavoring to dispose of the clothing. They will undoubtedly be captured ere morning. Sunday night last tramps stole two fine horses from W. D. Moss, near Marion, and a fine mare was also stolen from a barn, which was afterwards burned, near Galatia, on Monday night.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 5.—Last evening burglars broke into the house of Henry Miller, about eight miles from here, at Boody, and stole quite a quantity of clothing and jewelry. Detectives and citizens are on the track of the thieves.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 5.—The offices of the Bloomington & Normal Street Railroad were robbed last night for the second time in a month. About $200 in money, contained in the change boxes of four cars, was taken. No clue whatever to the identity of the thieves.

ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 5.—Gus McCarty, a farmer, while in a saloon here last night was relieved of $500. No trace of the thief as yet.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region falling followed by rising barometer, high southerly winds and gales veering to northwesterly and rising, succeeded by colder, clearing weather.

In the Lower Lake region falling and low barometer, high southerly winds and gales, warmer, rainy weather, succeeded at night by rising barometer and colder west to north winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.89	37	62	S. W., gentle	.....	Calm.
11:18 a. m.	29.75	53	35	S. fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.70	55	38	S., brisk	.....	Threat'g
3:53 p. m.	29.61	55	50	S., brisk	.....	L't rain.
9:00 p. m.	29.43	52	73	S., brisk	.....	L't rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.43	50	86	S., brisk	.09	L't rain.

Maximum thermometer, 59; minimum, 34.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	29.99	43	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.45	53	S. W., brisk	.06	Clear.
Denver	30.07	58	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.12	39	N. W., fresh	.12	Lt. rain.
Escanaba	29.17	44	S. W., fresh	.56	Cloudy.
Gibson	29.78	58	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.34	53	S. W., high	.60	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.51	55	W., brisk	.02	Lt. rain.
LaCrosse	29.22	48	S. W., fresh	.....	Clearing.
Leavenworth	29.64	64	N. W., gen.	.....	Thr't'ng.
Milwaukee	29.34	47	S. W., brisk	.34	Hazy.
Omaha	29.57	58	W., fresh	.....	Hazy.
Salt Lake	29.91	64	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.70	51	N. W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.62	56	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Platte	29.07	55	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Heath & Northey, leather merchants and manufacturers, assigned today in favor of L. J. Campbell and Walter Bonnell. Their liabilities are $2,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—The Ontario and Quebec Timber and Lumber Association have appointed a committee to wait on the Quebec and Ontario Governments, and propose a remedy for the recurrence of the bush-fires, which have proved so disastrous, not only to the owners of timber lands, but to the Provincial revenue.

JOURNALISTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—It is reported here by professed insiders that a joint stock company with a capital of $200,000 is being formed to purchase the *Daily Morning Herald*, a new Democratic paper, and enlarge it, with Manton Marble as managing editor.

A Rude Sense of Justice.

Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle.

A man named Gilmore visited the Navy-Yard Sunday, for the second time, to make a queer request of the Commandant. It seems Gilmore owns a tract of land in San Pablo Valley, and twenty-five years ago he leased it to several parties. The lease has now run out, but the lessees refuse to vacate. Now comes Gilmore and wants a battalion of marines, or at least a squad, to forcibly eject them. We do not know what answer Admiral Rodgers made to his request; but imagine it must have been in the form of advice to try the slower but safer process of the law.

SPORTING NEWS.

First of the Chicago-St. Louis Games for the Northwestern Championship.

The Chicago Club Victorious by a Score of Two to Nothing.

Defeat of the Louisvilles by the Hartfords 11 to 2.

Races at New York, Cincinnati, and Elsewhere---Pedestrianism.

THE TURF.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—At the Chester Park races, third day, the weather was cloudy and cool, the attendance fair, and the track in good condition.

The first race, purse $800, for 2:29 class, $500 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third; seven entries; five started.

Bill Thunder	1	1	1
Sam West	2	2	3
Belle Fairfield	5	3	4
George Judd	3	4	2
Black Maria	4	5	5

Time—2:29¼, 2:30½, 2:33¾.

The second race was 2-mile heats for horses never having beaten 2:37, purse $600; $350 to first, $175 to second, $75 to third; ten entries; nine started.

Maud Williams	1	2	1
Joe Lawrence	3	3	9
Brown Tommy	7	8	6
Frank Miller	2	4	3
Lady Chester	9	7	5
Manterville	4	5	8
Little Alfred	6	9	7
Little Joe	8	6	4
Glendale	5	1	2

Time—5:17, 5:14½, 5:14.

The third race was for the Burnett House purse, $500, $300 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to third; running race, mile heats, three in five; three entries, all started,—Kilburn, War Jig, and Modoc. The race was unfinished on account of darkness. The first heat was taken by Kilburn, beating War Jig and Modoc in the order named. Time, 1:48. The second heat was taken by War Jig in 1:48, beating Kilburn and Modoc in the order named.

The race will be finished to-morrow.

Yesterday's unfinished race was won by Patrol, beating War Jig and Plenty in the order named. Time, 2:42½.

The judges decided the 2:45 race of Tuesday protested, because Lady, the winner, had a record of 2:32. They distanced the mare, not on account of her record, but because her driver, Harry Curtis, alias H. C. Henry, has been expelled from the National Association for fraudulent practices. They gave the first money to Frank Miller, second to College Girl, and third to Maud Williams. They also expelled J. J. Fuller, driver of Maud Williams, for holding her in the second heat to-day so as to enable a better to get odds against her.

JEROME PARK.

JEROME PARK, Oct. 5.—The first race was for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction, distance one mile and a half, was won by Galway, with Warlock second, and Partnership third. Time: 2:45¼.

The second race was for the grand national handicap sweepstakes, two miles and a quarter. It was won by Virgil; James A. second, and Big Sandy third. Time: 4:11.

In the mile heats race, the first heat was taken by Rhadamanthus, the second by Preston, and third and race by Rhadamanthus. Time—1:45¼; 1:47. The last heat was between Rhadamanthus and Preston only. At the first turn Preston bolted, threw his heels in the air, and finally refused to go at all, Rhadamanthus cantering over the course, and winning without an opponent.

The dash of five furlongs was won by Higgins, Kingsland second, Benzine third. Time—1:06.

NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association it was resolved to postpone the opening of the fall races from Saturday, Oct. 7, to Monday, the 9th, when there will be three days racing, with three races each day. The stables of Keene Richards, Dixon & Weimer, and Williams & Owings have arrived.

GALESBURG, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 5.—The third day's races at this place were well attended, 5,000 people being on the grounds. Emma C. won the running race for all ages, mile and repeat. Bigfellow won the running race, mile and a quarter, for all ages. Owing to a mistake in not selling Bigfellow in the pools, all pools on this race were declared off and Little Fred, who was drawn against the orders of the judges, was ruled off the track. In the race for all pacers, Sleepy George came in first in three straight heats. The free-for-all trotting race remains unfinished. In the first heat Gen. Garfield was first, Lady Norton second, Sleepy Bill third, and Badger Girl fourth; time, 2:27¾. The second heat resulted in a dead heat between Garfield and Sleepy Bill; time 2:26¼.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Four thousand people witnessed the exhibition game to-day between Chicago and St. Louis, which the former won by magnificent fielding. Their only errors were a juggle by Anson and a dropped fly by Addy. In the fourth inning Peters and Hines earned their bases, and scored on wild throws by Pike and Clapp. Barnes and Peters made wonderful fly catches.

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Barnes, 2 b	0	0	2	3	0
Anson, 3 b	0	2	1	2	1
McVey, 1 b	0	0	11	0	0
Peters, s. s.	1	2	3	3	0
White, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Hines, c. f.	1	1	4	0	0
Spalding, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Glenn, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Addy, r. f.	0	1	1	0	1
Total	2	7	27	12	2
St. Louis.					
Pike, c. f.	0	0	5	0	1
Clapp, c.	0	0	4	1	2
McGeary, 2 b	0	1	3	3	1
Battin, 3 b	0	0	2	1	0
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Blong, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Bradley, p.	0	0	0	1	2
Mack, s. s.	0	1	1	4	2
Dehlman, 1 b	0	2	9	0	0
Total	0	5	27	10	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total bases on hits—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 6.
Two-base hits—Anson, 1; Peters, 1; Blong, 1.
Runs earned—None.
Time of game—One hour and ten minutes.
Umpire—William Medart.

HARTFORDS VS. LOUISVILLES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—Louisvilles played their last championship game this season with the Hartfords, the latter winning by 11 to 2. The home club was without Snyder and Devlin, its regular catcher and pitcher. The Hartford's runs were made in the first four innings; the Louisville's in the sixth.

PEDESTRIANISM.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 5.—Mr. Melvin Burtis, Waukegan's pedestrian, started at 9 o'clock last night to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours. To-night, in the presence of a large assemblage, and amid rousing applause, he accomplished the journey with two minutes to spare. Griffin, of Kenosha, accompanied him the last ten miles.

Napoleon and Cats.

Napoleon was dreadfully afraid of cats. When a boy, he and his brother shut a cat in a close room and gave her a savage beating. Puss fought, of course, and gave the embryo Emperor a severe bite in the shoulder. An officer of his personal guard relates that while on the march over the Sempion to Italy a great noise was heard in the royal sleeping room, which was caused by the Emperor thrashing about with a sword at a cat which had taken refuge on a mantelpiece, more frightened than the mighty conqueror himself. This fear of cats lasted all his life.

A French Borrower.

A man (says a Paris paper) borrows 800 francs of a friend, for which he signs eight notes for 100 francs each, payable monthly. The first falls due and is protested.

"This is rather promising for the others," remarks the lender.

"Oh! they will be protested likewise," calmly replies the debtor.

"Then why on earth did you sign the notes?"

"So that the shock would not be so great to you. You will only lose 100 francs at a time this way."

POLITICAL.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

scriber agreed to pay up to $10 on each share held by him, to settle all the labor claims of the Michigan Iron Company. As stated to me, Mr. Tilden remarked that he would not subscribe to the agreement, that he was too far away from Michigan to be reached by process of the Michigan courts based on labor claims, and that the laborers might sue Breiting to satisfy their claims. This I then believed, and now believe, put an end to the proposed plan of settlement; and the Michigan Iron Company was afterwards thrown into bankruptcy, and its assets and liabilities transferred to an Assignee appointed by the United States Bankruptcy Court. JAMES PICKANDS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 28th day of September, A. D. 1876.

JAMES M. WILKINSON, Notary Public, Marquette County, Mich.

Now, I submit, is not the case as formerly made against the Democratic candidate for President well substantiated? Does Tilden appear, in the light of these facts, to be

A FRIEND TO THE LABORING MAN?

Was it a sense of high honor that kept Tilden's name from the subscription to pay the laborer his hire, or did he simply desire to save his $1,100? Confronted with these evidences, let the defenders decide whether cupidity and indifference to the starving condition of the laborer, or a punctilious sense of honor, stayed the hand of the Governor! The agreement drawn in Boston bore on the face of it a protest against the subsequent construction put upon it by Tilden's vindicators. The insidious charge that it was a scheme to defraud the laborer must be a humiliating confession on the part of those who make it, for it is well known that some of the present active libelers of Breitung then were as actively aiding and abetting him in his efforts.

It is also said that Tilden has never been sued in the county. No one has asserted, I guess, that he has been sued; but, if he could be induced to make a visit to this region, the attorneys who have in charge the various claims would be very glad to be advised of his coming. The lawyers who have undertaken to collect these claims have not been so fortunate in finding "thousands of acres of land in Tilden's name," else they might proceed by attachment to make good their claims. Who knows best about this matter any way,—the distinguished lawyer at the head of the ticket, who said he was too far away to be reached by the Michigan courts, or the irresponsible correspondent of the reckless *Times?*

Still further comment might be interesting. Possibly a brief history of some of the defenders, elucidating their connection with iron currency, would be relished; but I forbear giving the sketch because I have already occupied too much space. EISEN.

IN GENERAL.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

ENCOURAGING REPUBLICAN ADVICES.

Dispatch to New York Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 3.—There can no longer be any doubt as to the Republicans electing their State ticket on the 10th inst. The energy with which the Democrats have pursued Col. Barnes, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is now looked upon by those who were doubtful of his fitness for the office as mere persecution. The whole Democratic fight has been directed against him. Everything and anything which could gain a vote for Mr. Bell has been done. It is found that Col. Barnes is innocent of the charges made against him, and a reaction is now taking place which is likely to give the Republicans a decided advantage; and those who were willing to bet on Mr. Bell receiving 10,000 majority two weeks ago are now only claiming his election. Reports received from speakers from the different sections of the State say that there is an increased interest, and the prospect for success is cheering.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Secretary of the National Republican Committee, Judge J. M. Edmunds, has late intelligence from Ohio and Indiana, which he says is the reverse of discouraging to the hopes of a Republican success next week. It is definitely ascertained that there has been but slight disaffection among the German Republicans—(the Democrats claimed a great many had deserted)—and the few who for a while gave indications of weakness in the Republican faith are now returning to their old party allegiance. In short, there will be very few, if any, apostate Germans.

E. A. STORRS AT TOLEDO.

The Toledo *Blade* of last Friday has the following editorial concerning the speech of E. A. Storrs, delivered at that city the evening previous:

Rarely, if ever, have the people of Toledo listened to such an oration as that pronounced at the Adelphi last evening by the Hon. Emery A. Storrs. He enjoys a very high reputation as an orator and a lawyer, but he came here comparatively unknown. He needed no introduction, however, for, in five minutes after he began speaking, the audience knew they were listening to a man of extraordinary power; in five minutes more they were amazed at the wealth of his imagery, the facility of his illustration, and his irresistible logic. The wonder grew continually. His hearers were at one time moved to tears with the pathos of his allusion to the dead who died for the Union; then they were shrieking with laughter at his derisive analysis of the Democratic party's pretensions to Reform and Unionism. His points would be followed by a long-continued outburst of laughter, which would be followed by another and another, as the ridiculousness of the thing grew upon them, until the speaker would have to stop and wait until quiet was again restored. Then his dissection of Samuel J. Tilden was most withering; his delineation of the microscopic smallness of that gentleman was crushing.

The audience became in perfect accord with the speaker from the first, and sat entranced without a man leaving until 11 o'clock. The theatre was crowded, but every one regretted that the meeting had not been appointed for the Opera-House so as to give a greater number an opportunity to hear the speaker. Efforts have been made to get Mr. Storrs to deliver another speech during the campaign. If he does, he will be greeted by the largest audience the city has ever seen.

CARL SCHURZ AT LIMA—A GRAND RALLY.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

LIMA, O., Oct. 4.—This has been a gala day with the Republicans of Allen and adjoining counties. There were fully 10000 people here, and, by the Democratic estimate of their meeting last week, there were 50000,—the largest meeting since the War. The procession was over a mile long, with eight bands of music, and 500 men on horseback. A wagon containing fifty little girls, dressed in the National colors, made a very fine display; also a wagon of colored girls dressed the same way. There were four, six, and eight-horse teams from all the townships, with voters, honest farmers, with their wives and daughters carrying flags, banners, and mottoes in great profusion. There was a large delegation in from Van Wert, with their splendid band and an artillery company, with twelve-pound field-pieces. Sidney sent up Hayes and Wheeler Club uniformed. Ada sent a large crowd on a special train. Delphos, Ottawa, Columbus Grove, Wapakoneta, St. Mary's, New Bremen, and all the neighboring towns and villages were represented.

The Hon. Carl Schurz spoke for two hours from a stand in the public square, but could only make himself heard by one-half the crowd. He fully answered the Democratic cry of hard times, and gave a very clear, yet simple, statement of the causes operating to bring them about. His speech gave great satisfaction. He left at 4:20, East, and was loudly cheered as he rode through the immense throng to the depot. The torchlight procession to-night is the grandest thing of the kind ever seen in Northwestern Ohio, and would do honor to your own city. There were over 1,300 torches in line, 325 being carried by horsemen, five bands of music, fifty transparencies, many of unusual artistic merit, copied from Nast's cartoons by Mr. Nicholson, who is a genius in that line. The procession was over two miles long. The enthusiasm is unbounded. The streets are completely blockaded by parties witnessing the parade. Many business-houses are gayly decorated and illuminated, and the whole scene is a grandly brilliant one, that will never be forgotten by our people. The Hon. B. F. Peixotto addressed an immense audience in the open air after the parade, and raised his audience to the highest pitch of excitement. The Hon. Leopold Weil, of New York, gave an eloquent address in German to a large audience of Germans. It was well received, and the Republicans in the Fifth District are aroused as they have not been since 1863. The idea of a solid South and the dodging by the Democrats of the Southern claim question is gaining them many votes. Look out for Republican gains from the Fifth District.

BRISTOW AT SPRINGFIELD—A BIG DAY IN CLARKE COUNTY.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 4.—The Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow had a grand reception in this city today. The morning train from Xenia, on which he was expected to come, was detained by an accident, and he was driven here in a carriage, and was taken to the residence of Judge Goode for dinner. Mr. Bristow is very popular here, and business houses and private residences were profusely decorated with flags in his honor and in honor of the cause he represents. He was escorted to the fair-grounds at 2 o'clock, and in spite of the chilly air about 4,000 people were assembled. Thomas F. McGrew, Esq., presided over the meeting, and introduced Gen. Bristow, who proceeded to make a masterly address on the several issues of the campaign. The financial question was very ably treated, and the record of the Democratic party thoroughly reviewed. Gen. Bristow urged the people to bury the party with the bloody shirt, as the country never would have permanent peace while that party was permitted to live.

The Hon. W. H. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, followed with a brief and witty speech, urging Republicans to work especially for the election of the entire Republican State ticket next Tuesday.

This evening a magnificent torchlight-procession marched through the several streets of the city, with from 3,000 to 4,000 men in the ranks. When the procession dispersed, the Opera-House was crowded, and the Hon. Mr. Palmer and Gen. Bristow made fine addresses, which were enthusiastically received.

The Republican strength here is increasing daily. Leading manufacturers and business men are manifesting an interest in the Republican cause never before shown by them, and the indications are that Clarke County will show a gain on the October majority of last year of 200 to 500.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MORROW.

MORROW, O., Oct. 4.—The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth and Channing Richards, Esq., addressed a very large and enthusiastic audience here to-night. The meeting was more than twice as large as any previous meeting held during the campaign. The hall was filled to overflowing, and many had to return without hearing the speeches. Each speaker dealt many deadly blows to the Democracy. Mr. Butterworth made an eloquent appeal to loyal men to continue the Government in the hands of its friends. His appeal to old soldiers will be heeded and responded to on election-day. Mr. Richards dwelt at length upon the record of the Democratic party, plainly showing that they were sham reformers, and that the cry was only used to cover corruption, and as a hobby to get into office. The speeches were frequently applauded. The Republicans are alive, and the Democrats are despondent. The election of the Hon. Mills Gardner is a certainty. Warren will give a largely increased Republican majority.

THE HON. WILL CUMBACK AT WOOSTER.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 4.—Gov. Cumback, of Indiana, and the Hon. W. P. Furay, of Columbus, addressed the Republicans of this city and county, in the wigwam, this evening. Before the meeting the Hayes and Wheeler Guards, in uniform, preceded by a drum corps and the Citizens' Band of Wooster, paraded the streets, provoking general admiration. The wigwam, which will hold 1,600 people, was packed, during the delivery of both addresses, by an attentive audience, and hundreds left who could not gain admittance. Gov. Cumback was warmly applauded at every sentence. The Democracy attempted a meeting at the Court-House, to be addressed by two great unknowns, and preceded by some muscular hide-pounding called music, but the crowd deserted them, the better class of Democrats coming to the wigwam to listen to Gov. Cumback's eloquence. The meeting has done us a great deal of good.

BLAINE AT XENIA.

XENIA, O., Oct. 4.—Blaine's speech yesterday has produced a profound sensation, and we hear of several conversions from the Democracy.

MASS-MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Oct. 4.—The largest and most enthusiastic Republican mass-meeting of the campaign was held here to-day. Large delegations from different parts of the county came in wagons, carriages, and on horseback. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Kilpatrick and the Hon. J. L. Stevens, of Maine. Gen. Kilpatrick made the finest speech that our people have ever listened to. The crowd was upwards of 5,000 in number. The Democrats here have about wilted and given up the fight. A large number of the best Democrats here are reported to be disgusted with the *Enquirer* letters from here, and will vote for Col. Barnes. Everything here is lovely now for the Republicans.

DEMOCRACY BELOW PAR.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 4.—A Democratic meeting was held in the school-house at Bloomingville, this county, last night. The town was posted a week ago. Not a single Democrat went to the house to hear the speaker. Tilden, Hendricks, and Hudson stock is below par hereabouts.

SCHUYLER COLFAX AND GEN. NOYES AT ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 4.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed the people at the fair grounds this afternoon. Ex-Gov. Noyes also addressed a rousing and enthusiastic Republican mass-meeting this evening. The Hayes and Wheeler Guards paraded the streets in torchlight procession. Alliance is wild with enthusiasm.

JUDGE DITTENHOEFER AT CHILLICOTHE.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 4.—Judge Dittenhoefer, of New York, spoke to a good audience of American citizens at Clough's Opera-House this evening. Quite a number of ladies were present. He spoke first in English and afterwards in German, and made several new and good points. Alluding to the demand for a change, on account of the hard times, Judge Dittenhoefer reminded his German friends that in their mother country, where they had no Grant and no Republican party, and where they had received more than $1,000,000,000 of French money, the times were harder than here. He also showed them that during the Franco-Prussian war Tilden and his immediate friends were the friends and assistants of France. His speech produced a marked effect.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S RAID.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 4.—Gen. Kilpatrick arrived at this city at 10:45 o'clock this morning, and was waited on by a deputation of soldiers and invited to speak to-night. The General, then on his way to address a meeting at Cambridge, agreed to speak, provided he could get back here. The only means at hand to accomplish this result (the trains not running to suit) was to take a private conveyance. He drove to Cambridge, arriving there at 2 p. m., and spoke two hours. He then entered a carriage and was driven back here, arriving at 7 p. m. After a hasty supper he addressed an immense audience at the Music Hall, called together with three hours' advertising. The city is in a perfect blaze of enthusiasm; not one-half of the people could get in the hall. The Republicans will hold a meeting every night now till the election.

THE WELSH SOLID FOR HAYES.

JACKSON, O., Oct. 4.—Chris Lewis, of Columbus, O., and Miles Humphries, of Pittsburg, addressed a Republican workingmen's meeting here last night. The Court-House was well filled, and the speeches and meeting altogether satisfactory. The Welshmen of this district are almost unanimous for Hayes. They are a sober, industrious, honest people, and, of course, in politics right.

GOV. HARRIMAN AT NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON, O., Oct. 4.—One of the grandest Republican demonstrations ever known occurred at this place to-day. The town was densely packed with people from the country. Gov. Harriman's address was the finest of the campaign in this county.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, Oct. 5.—There has never been anything known in this section since the monster mass-meeting in 1840 at Fort Meigs to compare with the Blaine demonstration to-day. Large delegations came in from all the surrounding towns of Ohio and Michigan, and some even from Indiana. The streets were filled with strangers. At 2 o'clock a crowd estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 assembled in a large vacant plot in the western part of the city, and were addressed by Messrs. Blaine and Alphonso Taft. The enthusiasm was wonderful. The day was delightful, and both gentlemen made speeches that were unusually good, even for them. The crowd continued to swell until evening, when the streets were thronged to witness the magnificent torchlight procession, in which were nearly 2,000 uniformed and drilled torch-bearers. A slight rain came up, but the spectators stood it out. After parading the streets the crowd assembled before the Boody House and was addressed by Mr. Blaine in an excellent speech.

THE IRON REGION.

BURLINGTON, O., Oct. 4.—Lawrence County is awake. The back townships are heard from. The largest meeting ever held in Burlington was held to-day, addressed by Capt. H. C. Jones, of Vinton County, and Capt. McCune, of Ironton. Grand torchlight procession, good feeling, and good work. Look out for a good report, but not for Joe. No, no, not for Joe. But for Neal, and Hayes and Wheeler.

THE THINNEST YET.

THAT TILDEN YARN ABOUT HAYES AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—A private dispatch from New York to-day says the Democrats are printing hundreds of thousands of fac similes of the letter of Gov. Hayes' secretary to the officer of the American Alliance for circulation in Ohio and Indiana, in the hope that they will be able to make foreigners believe that he has really formally indorsed the principles of this Order. Three hundred thousand copies were sent last night to Ohio, and 250,000 to Indiana.

The plate of the fac-simile of the alleged letter of Hayes' private secretary was offered by the Tilden bureau to several newspapers who refused it. Persons who are familiar with the origin of this letter say that the attempt to make the contents of this clerk's letter important is beneath contempt. The so-called American Alliance, of whose by-laws and purposes Gov. Hayes probably knew nothing, passed a resolution indorsing his nomination for the Presidency. Like all Presidential candidates who are in daily receipt of a mass of complimentary effusions which it would be a waste of time to read, he turns over such correspondence to his secretary, with instructions to make civil replies. Gov. Hayes' clerk seems to have been discreet enough, for he merely

ACKNOWLEDGED THE COMPLIMENT:

"Gov. Hayes desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of July 7, inclosing the resolutions of the American Alliance, and to say in reply that he is deeply gratified at this expression of confidence." It is not probable that this note of mere formal courtesy was submitted to the inspection of Gov. Hayes; but even if it was, there was nothing in it which it was worth while for him to tell his Secretary to alter. It was a mere acknowledgment couched in courteous terms. Gov. Hayes had never seen and did not care to see the trumpery constitution of an obscure set of men who had seen fit to indorse his nomination, and he did not stop to waste a thought on

SO TRIVIAL A MATTER.

He thought it due to his character as a gentleman, and his position as a candidate, that his clerk should acknowledge the receipt of respectful communications, but he did not feel that it was incumbent on him to make minute investigation into the organization of every insignificant body of men who professed their intention to support him. But Mr. Tilden's shop in Liberty street having got possession of this paltry note made an investigation, and found that the American Alliance is a set of Know-Nothings. The Liberty street shop thereupon conceived the brilliant idea of making Mr. Hayes responsible for the principles of that obscure organization, and of twisting the note of his clerk into an acceptance of those principles.

ILLINOIS.

BRAIDWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Oct. 5.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in this city this evening, which was well attended, much better than was expected, on account of the bad state of the weather. The meeting was first addressed by the Hon. D. H. Goodrich, candidate for the Legislature, and was followed by the Hon. A. L. Morrison, of Chicago. The last-named spoke on the main issues of the day. He was loudly applauded, and made many friends, both for himself and the Republican party. Our city will be in a tumult to-morrow over this meeting, and the miners will be holding political meetings among themselves away down among the black diamonds. A few more speeches like the one delivered by Mr. Morrison will reclaim Braidwood into the ranks of true reformers.

PIATT COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of this county are earnestly at work. Meetings are being held daily. An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mansfield yesterday, addressed by the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, his speech resulting in much good to the cause. In the evening B. J. Bryant, of Champaign, and C. P. Davis, of Monticello, made an address. Mr. Cannon also had a rousing meeting at Deland on the same night, and met a like reception to-night at Cisco. A large mass-meeting will be held at Centreville on next Tuesday. The Hon. James A. Connelly, of Coles, will be the speaker. George Scroggs will speak at Mansfield on Wednesday night next. Piatt County will give the old-time Republican majority this fall.

AURORA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Republican mass-meeting held to-night at City-Hall was not largely attended. The rain kept many at home. T. O. White's company of Guards, with torches, were present. J. H. Mayborne, of Geneva, candidate for State Senator, made a good speech of nearly an hour's length. He was followed by the Hon. Irus Coy, of Chicago, who kept the audience in good humor with well-told anecdotes, illustrating the forlorn condition of the Democratic party and its leaders, Tilden and Hendricks. He said the issue was not the finance or tariff question, but the old question of State Rights. He was followed by Mr. Moore, of Batavia, in a short speech.

MORRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Oct. 5.—A mass-meeting was held here to-day, and addressed by the Hon. S. M. Cullom. He delivered an able and effective speech, which was enthusiastically received by the large number in attendance. Albany was represented by a large company of Minute-Men. This evening we had a grand torchlight parade, after which the Hon. H. C. Burchard delivered a logical and telling speech, which was listened to with marked attention. The Glee Club and cornet and martial bands enlivened the occasion with excellent music. Put Whiteside County down for her usual large Republican majority.

FOR CONGRESS.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the three Congressional districts of this city held conventions this morning. Nathan Cole, the President of the Merchants' Exchange, was nominated in the Second District, and Col. L. S. Metcalf in the Third District, both by acclamation. In the First District Anthony Ittner was nominated.

MONTANA.

DEER LODGE, Mon., Oct. 4.—Martin Maginnis, the present incumbent, was nominated today for Delegate to Congress by the Territorial Democratic Convention.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Independents of the Twelfth Congressional District have called a nominating Convention to meet in this city on Oct. 11.

FOURTH WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—The Republican Convention for the Fourth District met in this city to-day and nominated William E. Smith for Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 5.—Muscogee County gives Colquitt (Dem.), 903; Norcross (Rep.), 305, for State Senator; Cody (Dem.), no opposition, 849; Representative, Attis (Dem.), no opposition, 841: Moses (Dem.), no opposition, 828.

Chattahoochie County, Colquitt (Dem.), 300 majority; Representative, Woodbridge (Dem.), 280 majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—Returns received show that Colquitt, Democrat, is elected Governor by 40,000 majority. There was virtually no opposition. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—The official figures point to a probable Democratic majority of 75,000.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 5.—All the counties in this section heard from (official figures cannot be given) give Colquitt, Democrat, for Governor, in proportion to the vote cast, the largest majority ever given in this State. The vote was light. The Democrats defeated the Independents and Republicans for the Legislature in every case. Not a freedman was elected. This embraces a dozen counties.

COLORADO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—Dispatches this evening confirm the original reports that Colorado has gone Republican, and that the State ticket and the United States Senators are certainly secured.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—The following dispatch was received by Gen. Wikoff this evening:

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4—10:20 p. m.—*Gen. Wikoff:* We have carried this State certain, as I telegraphed you to-day. This evening the defeated Democratic candidate for Congress told a friend that it was the intention of the Democracy here to flood Indiana and Ohio with bogus dispatches until next Tuesday, to influence the election there. Look out for these dispatches and counteract them.

J. W. WILSON, Chairman State Committee.

GRAND REPUBLICAN TORCHLIGHT PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dispatch to New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The greatest demonstration seen here this year took place to-night, when the Republicans had a grand torchlight procession. There were at least 18,000 men in line. Broad street was densely packed, and at midnight only half of the procession had passed the Union League House. The banners and transparencies are excellent, and show that "Tilden dodged the income tax while Hayes faced Rebel bullets." The condition of affairs in the South showed a colored man on his knees, begging for his life, and above him the inscription, "Is this a Republican form of Government?" The parade was a success in every particular, and was marshaled by David H. Lane.

THE FRAUDS COMMENCED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—William H. Slayton, United States Supervisor of Registration; James Seaton, Roger Connor, and Joel D. Hamilton, United States Deputy Marshals, were arrested to-day on a charge of intimidating voters while registering, made by C. W. Green, Registrar of the Second Ward. The arrest caused considerable excitement in political circles.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Word to Mothers.

You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in 15 or 20 minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

SILKS.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Offer TO-DAY, in their Silk Dept., 300 Pieces

PLAIN & FANCY

Silks and Satins

Slightly imperfect, at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE TO CLOSE!

Prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.50.

Only Half their Value

And but recently held in the market at from $2 to $5! If you would secure the

Greatest Bargain

WE HAVE EVER OFFERED

CALL AT ONCE!

BLACK GOODS.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMETT.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Have now in stock the largest and most complete stock of

Black Dress Goods

We have ever offered; including full lines of our regular makes of CASHMERES, MERINOS, DRAP d'ETES, BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALPACAS, and BRILLIANTINES; also an elegant assortment of

Fancy Black Goods,

In BROCADES, DIAGONALS, BASKET WEAVES, STRIPES, FIGURES, &c., &c.

Below we will mention a few of the

RARE BARGAINS.

200 pieces Fine Black Cashmeres, 46 inches wide, at the exceedingly low price of 85c.

150 pieces Black Cashmeres, finer quality, 48 inches wide, at $1.00 and $1.25; these goods have never been sold for less than $1.25 and $1.50.

360 pieces Black Cashmeres, 40 inches wide, 60c, 75c, 85c; formerly sold at 90c, $1.00, and $1.10.

400 pieces Black Brilliantines, very heavy quality and good lustre, at 50c, worth 65c.

Inspection respectfully solicited.

121 & 123 State-st.

Branch, Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Moody and Sankey

AT

THE TABERNACLE,

Monroe-st., corner Franklin.

Preaching by Mr. Moody,
Singing by Mr. Sankey.

Every evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

No Tickets Required!

Noonday meeting at 12 o'clock, conducted by Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, at FARWELL HALL.

TO INVESTORS IN WESTERN LANDS.

The B. & M. R. R. owns 950,000 acres of good Lands north of the Platte River in Eastern Nebraska. This Company's Road lies south of the river, and as the lands can never be tributary thereto, it has been determined to sell them rapidly at very low prices and easy terms.

For full information address

A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Com. B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa, or Lincoln, Neb.

FURNACES.

Furnaces

Do not buy a Furnace for your house until you have examined the "BURTIS" and "HOT BLAST"—powerful heaters, all cast iron, and low priced. J. D. MACLAIN, 304 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ostrich Feather Trimming.

A fashionable assortment at POLAND & SPIER'S, Manufacturers, 374 and 376 Canal-st., New York City.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Larger Offerings of Commercial and Miscellaneous Paper.

The Currency Movement Unabated —Clearings, $4,400,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Provisions in Fair Demand and Steady.

Breadstuffs Less Active---Wheat and Corn Rather Weak---Barley Stronger.

The General Feeling in Produce Circles is One of Great Uncertainty.

FINANCIAL.

The general situation among the banks was one of activity. The flow of currency continues heavy to the country. One or two institutions reported that their orders had been less numerous, but the aggregate shipments were little, if any, smaller than on the preceding days of the week. The discount business shows a development from day to day. The applications from the interior for advances are pressing. From a variety of causes there has been some tightness in collections lately, and merchants have had recourse to the banks to make up the deficiency. More of a demand for loans has been experienced by the Board of Trade banks from receivers of wheat who have to carry it for a few days.

Rates of discount remain unchanged. Whatever hardening of rates has taken place has affected only the cheaper funds. Regular customers are charged 8@10 per cent, and desirable, first-class outside borrowers obtain concessions. The condition of business on the street is dull, and sales are as among the banks.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@$1 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $4,400,000.

QUOTATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MINING BOARD.

At the opening of the sessions in New York of the American Mining Board, it was stated by the President, in response to a question, that the quotations would be in currency. The San Francisco quotations are in gold, but the New York operators believe that in a short time the New York market will control the San Francisco market, which will thereupon conform its quotations to the New York standard.

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

The firmness of foreign exchange on Monday was due to the failure to arrive of cotton bills of exchange which had been expected at New York. The absence of these bills was caused by the presence of yellow fever at the Southern ports, which interfered with shipments.

BUSINESS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The business of the Stock Exchange during the month of September amounted to $385,816,300, of which that in railroad stocks was $379,087,500; in railroad and State bonds, $4,036,000; and in United States bonds, $2,742,800.

A BANKER'S MISFORTUNE.

The *Financier* relates an occurrence, in London, which illustrates the great plethora here of loanable capital:

Calling upon a banker of our acquaintance the other day, he appealed to our sympathy by exclaiming, "I have just had a great misfortune." "Indeed," we asked; "what has happened?" "Well," he replied, "an old customer has just called and left me £100,000 on deposit." So much for a banker's misfortune. Our friend could not refuse to take money which was offered by an old and valued customer. A little incident of this kind portrays the state of the money market as well as anything that could be said.

In this country, where no interest is paid on individual deposits, bankers look with quite different eyes on such deposits.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

The report of the manager of the New York Clearing-House, read at its annual meeting on Monday, shows the following operations for the year:

Currency clearings	$19,874,815,360.61
Currency balances	1,009,533,037.19
Gold clearings	[illegible]
Gold balances	[illegible]
Total for the year	$22,[illegible]

The average transactions per day for the year were $70,[illegible]. The total amount of transactions since the organization of the Clearing-House (twenty-three years) is [illegible]. The association now consists of 48 National Banks, with a capital of [illegible], and 14 State banks, with a capital of [illegible], making a total of 59 banks, with an aggregate capital of [illegible], a reduction in the aggregate capital of the banks' members of the association of $1,[illegible] since last year.

WALL STREET AND THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

It will be seen that the course of speculation to-day afforded unmistakeable evidence that the rapid improvement in general business is having its natural effect in Wall street. Having failed to scare investors into throwing their property overboard, the bears are now manifesting considerable anxiety over the great scarcity of certain stocks, and their position becomes daily more critical. An important element in the speculative situation is the probability of a European war, and far-seeing operators are already watching with much interest the war-cloud which threatens to involve the Great Powers of Europe.—*New York Times, Oct. 3.*

ANOTHER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK IN TROUBLE.

The Dry-Dock Savings Bank of New York, one of the oldest and largest in the city, is again in trouble. Last June the failure of one or two small savings banks in its vicinity caused a run on it, which subsided. Some more recent failures have again excited distrust among the Dry-Dock's depositors, and a serious run is again in progress. Two hundred thousand dollars were paid out on Monday, and the bank closed for the day with a large crowd at the doors.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 109@109¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91½@91¾c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty day.
Sterling	4.8½	485
Paris—francs	521¼	523¾
Belgium	521¼	523¾
Switzerland	523¾	520
Austria	45	
Sweden	27¾	
Holland	41	
Germany	94¾	94

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	116¾	117
United States 5-20s of '65	112¾	112¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	112¾	112¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	115	115¼
5-20s of '68—January and July	116¾	117
10-40s	114¼	114¾
United States new 5s of '81	113¾	114
United States currency 6s	123¾	

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. bonds	*105¾	*106¾
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. sewerage	*105¾	*106¾
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. water loan	*106	
Cook County 7 ₰ ct. bonds	*105¾	
West Park 7 ₰ ct. bonds		*95

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	140	
City Railway, West Side	160	
City Railway, North Side	123¾	
Traders' Insurance Company	123	126
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gold weak, opening at 109⅜ and closing at 109¼. Borrowing rates 1@2. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were active and lower. In railroad bonds this afternoon Lake Shore consolidated firsts sold at 106, New York Central sixes of 1887 at 105¼, and Pittsburg consolidated sinking funds at 109½. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons sold at 94, and closed at 94 ⅛ bid and 94⅜ asked. New Jersey Central firsts were in demand at 107¼. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols rose to 61 bid and 65 asked. Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible rose from 77¼ to 78. Ohio & Mississippi seconds sold at 56. At the final close New Jersey Central consolidated firsts advanced from 84 to 86¼, and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated to 62 bid and 65 asked.

State securities were dull.

The Panama Railroad has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable the 16th inst. The transfer-books close to-morrow and reopen the 17th inst.

The Stock Exchange, again to-day, was the scene of great activity and buoyancy. The volume of business has been larger, and the advance more decided than on yesterday. The advance for the day ranged from 1 to 5¼, and extended to almost the entire list. New Jersey Central led, advancing from 33⅛ to 38⅞, with closing sales at about the highest point of the day. Delaware, Lackawanna & Hudson rose from 70⅛ to 74¼, and, after reacting to 72¼, recovered at the close to 73¼. Business in these two stocks was very large, and during the afternoon considerable amounts were brought in under the rule. Owing to an irregularity in deliveries, Delaware & Hudson advanced from 67¾ to 69¼, and closed at 69¼. Morris & Essex rose from 92 to 94, with the latter price bid at the close. Outside the coal shares, the Vanderbilt stocks were very prominent, and advanced sharply. New York Central rose from 98⅞ to 102, Harlem to 134, Western Union from 70⅞ to 71, and Lake Shore from 54⅞ to 56¼. In final sales New York Central receded to 100⅞@101¼, and Lake Shore to 55¾@56. Michigan Central was also conspicuous, rising from 42⅞ to 45, and closing at 44½. Rock Island was more active than usual, and advanced from 99 to 100¾, closing at 100¾. Erie advanced to 10½ and Ohios to 10⅞. The Granger shares were firmer for Northwestern, which advanced to 34⅜ for common, and to 60 for preferred. St. Paul shares were firmer for a time, but finally gave way, common closing at 27⅞ and preferred at 58⅞. Ohio & Mississippi preferred declined to 18. The business for the day reached nearly 300,000 shares, the largest for a very long time past. During the day there was a large amount of covering of short contracts, and also considerable buying for bull account. The improved condition of the stock market is attributed first to the general revival of trade, and secondly to the large business which many of the trunk-lines are doing. The New York Central has a very large traffic, both passenger and freight. The Michigan Central is beginning to show an increase in its receipts. The tonnage on the Lake Shore is very large, and that Company cannot get cars enough to keep their stations clear of freight, the stock and grain business being greater in volume at the present time than for two years past. There were rumors from Philadelphia this afternoon that a settlement of the railroad war was near at hand. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 296,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 7,000 Rock Island, 21,000 St. Paul, 88 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, 3,000 Ohios, 24,000 Michigan Central, 75,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 36,000 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

At Philadelphia to-day Reading sold at 27.

Money harder; 2@4, closing at 2½.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed $84,000.

Custom receipts $436,000.

Clearings $32,000,000.

Sterling quiet; actual business 60 days, 483; sight, 484½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117	New 5s	113¾
Coupons, '65	112¼	New 4½s	110¾
New	112¾	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '67	115¾	Coupons	114¾
Coupons, '68	116¾	Currencies	124

STOCKS.

Western Union	70⅞	New Jersey Central	33¾
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	100¾
Quicksilver pfd	17	St. Paul	27⅞
Pacific Mail	22¾	St. Paul pfd	58⅞
Mariposa	4¼	Wabash	4¼
Mariposa pfd	4¼	Wabash pfd	7⅞
Adams Express	103	Fort Wayne	97
Wells-Fargo	79	Terre Haute	3¼
American	58¾	Terre Haute pfd	12
United States	60	Chicago & Alton	97
New York Central	101¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie	10⅞	Ohio & Miss	10¼
Erie pfd	15	Del., Lack. & W	73¾
Harlem	133¾	A. & P. Telegraph	16
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Michigan Central	44¼	A. & P. Tel. pfd	1¾
Panama	128	Indiana Central	3¾
Union Pacific	60	Chi., Burlington & Q	114
Lake Shore	55¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	13
Illinois Central	83	Central Pacific bonds	109¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	86¼	Union Pacific bonds	106¼
Northwestern	34¾	U. Pac. land-grants	100
Northwestern pfd	59⅞	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91¼
C. C., C. & I	37		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	43	Missouri	103¾
Virginia, old	28		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	56¾	Crown Point	11
California	62	Yellow Jacket	24¾
Segregated Belcher	79	Alpha	42¾
Ophir	48¾	Belcher	22¾
Chollar	80	Confidence	16
Savage	17	Sierra Nevada	11¾
Imperial	4¼	Exchequer	15¾
Mexican	26¾	Overman	77
Gould & Curry	15	Justice	18
Best & Belcher	47¾	Caledonia	10¾
Hale & Norcross	19¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Gold, 109⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 530.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Consols for money and account, 95⅛.

United States Bonds—5-20s of '65, 106; '67s, 108¾; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107¾.

New York Central, 92; Erie, 9; preferred, 17.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Rentes, 105f 85c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102¾.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirty-first st, 205 1-10 ft w of Arch st, s f, 29 2-10x125 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 4	$1,000
Herndon st, 145 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 3	400
Hubbard st (No. 560), 72 8-10 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 48 3-10x100 ft, dated Sept. 13	6,200
Fullerton av, 116 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 4	200
Bremer st, 171¼ ft s of Oak st, e f, 22x50 ft, dated Oct. 5	800
Wabash av, s w cor Harrison st, e f, 48x103 ft, dated Oct. 2	14,200
Lowe av, 168 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 4	608
Webster av, 37 3-10 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 10x60 ft, dated Sept. 14	450

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	8,751	5,815	9,787	5,029
Wheat, bu	128,228	79,136	14,637	81,000
Corn, bu	281,031	75,118	276,756	21,467
Oats, bu	79,540	42,520	45,593	22,390
Rye, bu	11,200	3,900	22,000	[illegible]
Barley, bu	50,890	76,250	18,118	12,210
Grass seed, lbs	409,697	153,255	236,026	90,870
Flaxseed, lbs	443,990	562,488	153,570	470,499
B. corn, lbs	42,000	48,580	1,201	40,650
C. meats, lbs	67,200	2,060	1,659,714	1,001,355
Beef, brls			67	31
Pork, brls	140		717	168
Lard, lbs			446,830	41,070
Tallow, lbs	9,905	11,702	63,600	27,700
Butter, lbs	268,075	121,168	209,445	53,099
Live hogs, No	18,674	17,298	5,486	5,821
Cattle, No	4,721	3,784	2,130	1,347
Sheep, No	2,853	2,510	858	
Hides, lbs	103,145	205,740	60,070	127,780
Highwines, brls	233	1	215	274
Wool, lbs	183,067	122,278	297,489	162,380
Potatoes, bu	5,228	804	8,896	381
Coal, tons	5,[illegible]		1,115	
Hay, tons	140		30	
Lumber, m	1,165	2,221	1,677	2,298
Shingles, m	465	4,188	1,478	833
Salt, brls	7,598	2,321	2,419	1,811
Poultry, lbs		1,084		
Poultry, coops	51	134		
Game, pkgs		168		
Eggs, pkgs	282	625	365	311
Cheese, bxs	1,747	2,609	379	287
G. apples, brls	2,848	1,305		390
Beans, bu	17		40	

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 1,975 bu wheat, 373 bu corn, 960 bu rye, 524 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 13 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 26 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 1 spring, 93 cars No. 2 do, 62 cars No. 3 do, 25 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (229 wheat); 73 cars and 9,500 bu high-mixed corn, 297 cars and 43,600 bu No. 2 do, 83 cars rejected do (453 corn); 1 car white oats, 10 cars and 5,800 bu No. 2 do, 36 cars rejected do (47 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 23 cars and 2,500 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (32 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 17 cars No 2 do, 62 cars No. 3 do, 30 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (111 barley). Total (872 cars), 405,000 bu. Inspected out: 18,755 bu wheat, 262,948 bu corn, 610 bu oats, 20,653 bu rye, 869 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and irregular. Provisions, wheat, and corn were easier, while barley was stronger, the preponderance being in favor of lower prices. In grain the downward tendency was chiefly due to the former feeling in lake freights and the fear that transportation charges will soon rule higher than now, thus increasing the margin between prices here and at the seaboard. The receipts of grain were smaller, due, as understood, to a scarcity of cars.

It is reported that wheat is waiting in the country to come forward in large volume, though the crop of the Northwest is confessedly light. If this is the case in wheat the readiness of cornholders must be much greater, as the weather of the past two weeks has been very favorable to the curing of corn, and the new will come forward sooner, and in much better condition, than usual, so that there will be plenty of new corn on the market this winter. For this season the holders of the old corn are willing to market it freely, and most operators are inclined to expect big receipts, limited only by the capacity of the railroads to bring it in. Looking in the direction of provisions, we see similar signs of a good supply of hogs, and the tendency is therefore to an easier range of prices. The only thing that now seems likely to interfere with this is the question of war in Europe over the problem of Asiatic ascendancy vs. the balance of power.

The war news up to date is just uncertain enough to make everybody uneasy, and no one feel sure. And the uncertainty does not obtain merely in regard to the prospect of war, but to the course of prices if war should come. It is not forgotten that our market for wheat sharply advanced during the preliminary verbal quarrel between France and Germany, that the highest point was touched before the first decisive military movement was made, and that quotations declined steadily from several days before the Prince Imperial received his "baptism of blood" to the close of the struggle. It is felt that in the event of a general European war that chapter of history may repeat itself, though such a repetition is by no means certain. For this reason a good many operators are disposed to be wary in their transactions and trade on the short turn, instead of committing themselves deeply to either the long or the short side.

It is whispered that some of the railroad officials are discussing the advisability of refusing to handle sample grain in bulk. They argue that grain to be sold by sample should be placed in sacks so that it can be handled like other freight, and placed in the freight depot if not called for promptly. Some sample lots have recently been held on track for several days, preventing the cars from being sent out where wanted.

Jobbers of dry goods were fairly busy. Orders are now pouring in from all sections of the Northwest, and the daily sales show a handsome increase over the previous two or three seasons at a corresponding period. The tone of the market remains firm. The grocery market had no specially new features. Business continues reasonably active, and for coffees, teas, rice, sirups, and spices the tenor of prices were firm. Butter continues in fairly active local and shipping demand at about previous quotations, though the market is not as strong as heretofore. Cheese remains dull, owing to the firm views of holders. In the fish market no change was observable. Dried fruits were quoted as before, viz.: imported varieties fairly active and firm, and domestics dull and unsettled. Prices of oils were generally steady; the exceptions were linseed, which was held 2c higher, and turpentine, in which the tendency was rather downward. Coal and wood remain quiet. Leather was firm.

Lumber was quiet at the docks, only a few cargoes being on sale. The fleet is now due, and it is understood to be quite a large one. At the yards a fair business is doing at irregular prices for common stuff, which is chiefly called for. Hardware and nails were steady and in moderate demand. Wool continues firm, and seeds were also strong yesterday, being in good request and moderate supply. Broom-corn was arriving freely, and buyers were holding back, but sellers were asking old prices and seemed little disposed to make concessions. Hides were unchanged. The offerings of potatoes were larger and the market dull and weak. Green fruits were unchanged.

Lake freights were quiet and easy at the recent advance, at 4c asked for corn and 4c for wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 11c for corn and 12c for wheat to New York, and 12c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 130,000 bu wheat and 90,000 bu corn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain markets for last week, conveys the information that wheat declined 1 shilling per quarter on home grain, and 6 pence on floating cargoes. This will be news to the masses on this side of the Atlantic, who have been continuously apprised that London and Liverpool were strong, with an upward tendency. It would seem that some parties on the other side entertain the idea that operators in wheat in the West are all bulls, and want to be comforted with "good news," whatever may be the real conditions. This daubing up of the wall with untempered mortar is very pretty as an amusement for children, but it is hardly worth paying for at the rates charged for cable news to the West. Per contra, however, the *Express* gives the assurance that:

Our imports at the commencement of the present cereal year are about half what they were at the same time last year, while granary stocks, which were then increasing, are now, although large, slowly and surely diminishing. Each week's list of arrivals shows that the supply from the Atlantic ports is unusually light, in many cases below that from Russia and India. As the new crop of California wheat cannot arrive for some months, it appears almost certain that, should America decline to ship at present prices, nothing can prevent a rise in wheat. The reins of prices are thus in the hands of America. Our local trade has been somewhat less animated, buyers and sellers both waiting to see whether the supply will be increased by a large influx of grain from the Atlantic ports. This momentary lull is probably the precursor of great activity when the future course of supplies will be more fully made manifest.

GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says, under date of Sept. 28:

The receipts of wheat from the interior continue to be largely in excess of any former year, and parties visiting the country say that the quantity of grain corded up along the river banks and railroad awaiting transportation to tide-water is simply immense. The warehouses at Stockton and elsewhere inland are filled to repletion. The railroads, anxious to expedite the carrying of wheat to market, have for the present concluded to allow fifteen tons grain to a car-load instead of ten tons as heretofore. Already in September we have cleared upward of forty ships with wheat and flour, including ten to Antwerp, and it is believed that the entire wheat fleet for September will aggregate a total of fifty ships—the great bulk of which clear as usual for the United Kingdom. On the 26th inst. the wheat arrivals at tide water aggregated 202,000 centals. Of this the "Grain King" received 163,750 centals, Starr & Co. 22,667 centals, and the balance scattering. The truth is, the business of the port in wheat is more concentrated than ever before, and, as the margin of profit is reduced to the smallest possible limits, exporters are forced to go and buy wherever they can get it the cheapest, and thus save every farthing of expense in its handling. Barley continues in good request, receipts of feed very heavy, while choice lots suited for brewing and Eastern account are not plentiful. Corn and oats are arriving more freely, and prices shade off. Hops are held with great firmness at the rise.

Fifty vessel-loads of grain in one month may be a big export movement for San Francisco, but it would be a small one for Chicago.

TOBACCO CROP.

From the circular of A. Harthill, of Louisville, Ky., we extract the following:

A large portion of the tobacco crop has been cut and housed and the harvest is progressing as rapidly as possible. Some has already been cut green to save it from the frost. Nearly all of the crop of cuttings has been secured, and both as regards quantity and quality the result is satisfactory to growers. One party says the crop is so large that there are not barns enough on the farms to hold it. It is reported that there cannot be one-fourth of a crop in one or two counties of Kentucky bordering on the Clarksville district, which is also turning out poorly. But the reports from other counties of Tennessee are that a very large crop of fine tobacco has been raised. Hence the loss in one locality has probably been made good in the others. The new tobacco will weigh very much more than the crop in 1875. In Missouri some farmers, fearing frost, commenced cutting while the plant was green, but no unfavorable reports concerning the condition of the crop have been received, and it is supposed to be doing well. In Indiana and other Western States there has been no change. The crops will probably turn out as well as expected if the farmers have favorable weather during harvest.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Custom-House, Oct. 3: L. Gould & Co., 13 cases baskets; Field, Leiter & Co., 47 cases dry goods. Amount of duties collected, $5,310.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and very steady, but easier on the speculative articles, in sympathy with a slight falling off in hog prices, due to a larger supply. The market was a little stand-off-ative in its character. There was apparently a disposition to sell ahead, in the expectation of lower quotations if peace counsels prevail, but that was checked by the fear of an advance due to war in Europe, and both buyers and sellers were disposed to hold back for further developments, except for the supply of immediate wants.

We note a fair demand from the South for product, chiefly meats, and several purchases have been made this week of property to be shipped within a few days. Packers also report a fair inquiry for the Continent of Europe, but scarcely any on the part of English buyers. The British seem to be supplying their own wants by direct orders to the packers here who work on commission, and Continental buyers are disposed to deal at first hands, and avoid the profits to middlemen. It is suspected by some that this increased demand from the Continent is largely due to fears of war, and the desire to stock up in preparation for such an event.

Mess Pork—Was in moderate demand, and steady at 10c per brl decline for futures, while spot pork was relatively strong, under a fair inquiry for car-lots by shippers. Sales were reported of 750 brls cash at $16.65@16.75; 385 brls do (new) at $17.00; 3,000 brls seller October at $16.60; 10,250 brls seller the year at $15.10@15.25; 500 brls seller January at $15.20. Total, 15,065 brls. The market closed steady at $16.75@17.00 for cash; $16.60 for seller October; $16.37½@16.50 for seller November; and $15.20@15.22½ for the year.

Extra prime pork was steady at $13.50. Sale was made of 140 brls at $13.50, and 15 brls do at $13.75.

Lard—Was moderately active, and declined 15c per 100 lbs on the year under rather free offerings, but closed about the same as the previous evening. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller October at $10.35; 5,250 tcs seller the year at $9.40@9.52½; 1,500 tcs seller January at $9.45@9.50. Total, 7,250 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.32½@10.35 for cash; $10.32½@10.35 for October; nominally at $9.70@9.75 seller November; and $9.50@9.55 for seller the year or January. Summer lard was quoted at about the same price as winter-rendered.

Meats—Were quiet, with no special changes in price, the market for present delivery being quoted firm under a fair demand for prompt shipment to the South and to the Continent of Europe. Futures were dull. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 lbs summer shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs winter short ribs at 8¾c; 300 bxs long clears at 8¾c; 250 bxs long and short clears, seller December, at 8¾c; 30,000 lbs green hams (17¼ av) at 9¼c; and 160 tcs sweet pickled hams at 12@12½c for 16 and 15¼ lb averages. The following are the latest quotations:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose	7	8¾	8¾	9
Boxed	7¼	9	9¼	9¼
November, b		8¾	8¾	8¾
December, b	5¾	8¾	8	8¾
January, b	6¾	8¾		8¾

Long and short clears quoted at 9c cash, 8¾@8¾c for November, and 8¾@8¾c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 9@9¼c; long-cut hams, 12@12¼c; all boxed, sweet-pickled hams, 11¾@12¼c.

Winter shoulders, loose, 7c; do short ribs, cash or seller October, 8¾c. No winter short clears or long clears on sale. Bacon quoted at 8c for shoulders, 9¾@9¾c for short ribs, 10@10¼c for short clears, and 14@14¼c for hams all canvassed and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 5@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00 for mess; $11.00 for extra mess; and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8¼@8¾c for city, and 7¾@8c for country lots, according to condition. Sale was made of 70 brls city at 8¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand for all grades, and would have been quite active but for the fact of light stocks, which enabled holders to adhere to the recent advance, though wheat was easier. Sales were reported of 250 brls winters partly at $5.90@6.62½; 670 brls spring extras chiefly at $5.30@5.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.25; and 50 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,770 brls. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.00; medium winters, $5.75@6.25; choice spring extras, $5.50@6.00; medium do, $5.25@5.50; shipping extras, $4.87½@5.25; choice patents, $6.75@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $3.50@4.25. Rye flour, $4.00@4.25.

Bran—Was in fair request, with no change in price. Sales aggregated 30 tons at $10.00 per ton on track and free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $16.50@16.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was relatively quiet and irregular, closing easier, declining 1¼c, and closing 1½c lower on October, and 1⅛c lower on November, than the previous evening. Liverpool was quoted strong, and a shade dearer on cargoes, and New York reported a moderate demand, while our receipts were smaller, but with very light shipments. The tone of the foreign advices made our market firm early, bringing out a good demand, but sellers soon became numerous, a good many who had brought on the recent upturn being anxious to realize before the market should be depressed by big receipts, which are generally expected to come as soon as sufficient cars can be obtained by country shippers. This and the expectation of a rise in freights prevented shippers from operating in No. 2, the price being already too high to admit of profit, while the lower grades were in good demand and firmer on old. The shorts filled in rather freely, but chiefly on local account, there being much less of order work than the previous day. Seller November opened at $1.13, sold at $1.12¾, receded to $1.11¾, advanced to $1.12¾, declined to $1.11½, and closed at $1.11¾. Seller the year sold at $1.10. Seller December and seller January were very quiet at about 1½@2c respectively above November. Seller the month sold at $1.10@1.12¾, closing at $1.10¾. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.10¾, with no appreciable distinction in price between old and new, both being only wanted to fill October shorts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.12; 45,400 bu No. 2 do at $1.10@1.11¾; 11,000 bu No. 3 at $1.00@1.04¾; 20,800 bu new do at $1.00½@1.05; 2,800 bu old rejected at 84¾@88c; 1,800 bu new do at 83c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 80@95c on track. Total, 91,600 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were made of 1,000 bu No. 1 red at $1.19; and 1,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.11@1.11½.

Minnesota Wheat—Was in continued fair demand by local millers, and steady. Sales were 3,800 bu No. 2 at $1.13; 1,800 bu by sample at $1.10@1.14 on track, and 1,000 bu do at $1.15@1.16 free on board cars. Total, 6,600 bu.

CORN—Was less active, and irregularly weak, the market declining ¼c on October, and ¼c on November. The two deliveries came very nearly together, the premium on October being almost lost under the pressure of shippers, who held aloof seeing a disposition to forward corn freely to this market, and to advance freight rates. It is probable that the large orders for corn filled here during the past six weeks have been sent in anticipation of higher rates of transportation in October, and that those buyers have now got nearly all they want till the new corn comes in at lower prices. Whether or not their places will be taken by others is a problem of the future. Parties who have hitherto operated with a view to advancing prices declared yesterday that the outlook is now the other way, the splendid condition of the new crop being an inducement to parties in the country to send the surplus of old to the market as fast as possible, and big receipts are probable. Hence buyers held off, except to fill shorts, while sellers were restrained by the fear of war in Europe. Liverpool and New York are quoted firm, with ocean freights strong. Seller November was the leading deal. It opened at 45⅛c, declined to 44⅛c, closing at 44⅜c. Seller the year sold at 43⅞@43⅝c. Seller the month sold early at 45⅛c, fell off to 45c, improved to 45⅛c, and declined to 44⅞c, closing at 44⅝c. No. 2 cash closed at 44⅞c; high-mixed at 45⅛c; and rejected at 43⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 45,000 bu high-mixed at 45¼@45⅜c; 167,600 bu No. 2 at 44⅜@45⅛c; 48,800 bu rejected at 43¼@43⅜c; 400 bu new ears at 40c; 400 bu old do at 43c; 8,000 bu by sample at 44@46c on track; and 2,000 bu do at 45@46½c free on board cars. Total, 272,200 bu.

OATS—Were dull and easier early, closing about the same as on the previous day. The market weakened in sympathy with corn, and under liberal receipts with a limited inquiry, and subsequently rallied, a few buying orders coming in late. The No. 2 was bought chiefly by the shorts, there being no shipping demand for it, as New York is dull, and there is no profit in shipping to that point at current prices, besides the crop is looked upon with some disfavor, owing to its poor quality. Seller October sold at 33¾@33⅞c, closing at 33¾c. Seller the year sold at 33¾@33⅞c, closing at 33¾c. Seller November sold at 33⅜c. Cash No. 2 sold at 33¾@33⅞c, and closed at 33¾c. Rejected sold at 24¼c. Samples were dull. Cash sales were reported of 19,600 bu No. 2 at 33¾@33⅞c; 3,600 bu rejected at 24¼c; 9,000 bu by sample at 22@34c on track. Total, 32,200 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand and about ¼c lower. The receipts were fair, and about 20,000 bu were inspected out for shipment. Sales were made of No. 1 at 65c; No. 2 at 62¾c, and offered at 62c. Futures were inactive. Cash sales include 400 bu No. 1 at 65c; 2,[illegible] bu No. 2 at 62¾c; 3,[illegible] bu by sample at 60@65c on track. Total, 12,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was active and irregular. Cash and October advanced 1¼@2c under an urgent demand from shorts, who are anxious to cover, as the line out for this month is believed to be large, and the stock of No. 2 in store is small, and the receipts of No. 2 fall below expectations. It was also reported that there were shipping orders on the floor, but some thought afterwards that this report was got up for a scare. The receipts were liberal, and No. 3 in A. D. & Co.'s was lower. Samples were more active, some choice lots being taken for shipment. Canada sold by sample at $1.10. A petition, which is receiving numerous signatures, is soon to be presented to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners requesting them to continue the word "new" in the inspection of barley until May 1. Seller October opened at 85c, advanced to 85¾c, and closed at 85½c. November opened at 83¾c, sold up to 84c, then back to 83½c, and closed at 83¾@84c. Cash No. 2 sold at 84@85c, closing at 85c. No. 3 sold at 53@54c in A. D. & Co.'s, and 46c in N. & S., and 44c in R. I. Rejected brought 35c, and old 36c. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 2 at 84@85¾c, chiefly at 85c; 9,800 bu No. 3 at 44@54c; 4,800 bu rejected at 32½c; 1,200 bu old at 30¾c; 19,200 bu by sample at 21c@$1.15 on track; 2,400 bu at 35c@$1.05 delivered; 4,600 bu Canada at $1.10 on track. Total, 53,800 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 10,000 bu at $1.10¾ for October, $1.11¾@1.12 for November, and $1.10¾ for the year.

Corn—30,000 bu at 44¾@45¾c for November.

Oats—5,000 bu at 33¾c for November.

Mess pork—250 brls at $15.25 seller the year.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet at $16.60@16.65 for October; 2,000 brls were reported at $17.00 cash (short storage), and $15.22 for the year.

Lard was steady with sales of 500 tcs seller the year at $9.50.

Short ribs were steady; sales, 100 boxes light, seller first half of November, at 8¾c.

Wheat was moderately active, chiefly in November, and about ⅛c higher November sold at $1.12@1.12¼c, closing at $1.12¼; October at $1.10¾@1.11¼, closing at $1.11¼.

Corn was quiet at 45@45c for October, and 44¾c for November; seller the year at 43¾c.

Oats were quiet at 33¾c for October, and 33¾c for November.

A charter was made for 30,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 4¼c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and firmer at $16.67½@16.70 cash, and $15.25@15.30 for the year. Sales: 250 brls cash at $16.70.

Lard was quiet at $10.32½ for October, and $9.47½@9.52½ for the year or January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.19.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand. Several Eastern parties are going through the market, but do not seem inclined to pay the prices asked. The receipts are liberal. Choicegreen hurl, 6c; medium hurl, red tipped, 5@5¼c; greenbrush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5¼c; red tipped with do, 4@4¼c; green covers and inside, 4¼c; redtipped do, 3¼@4c; inside brush, 3@3¾c; medium choice stalk braid, 4@5c; inferior brush, 3@3¾c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—But slight change in the butter market was observable. The demand, though less urgent than during last week, about keeps pace with the current receipts, and prices are steadily maintained at the following range: Choice to extra yellow, 27@31c; medium to good grades, 19@24c; inferior to common, 16@18c.

BAGGING—Business was quiet at previous prices. We again quote: Stark A, 22½c; Peerless, AA, 22c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21½c; Ontario, 22c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 18½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Dullness continues a feature of the cheese market. The demand is strictly in accordance with current needs, buyers regarding present prices as unwarrantably high. Sales were chiefly at 11¼@12c for good to prime, and at 9@10½c for common to fair grades.

COAL—The market remains unsettled. Dealers evince a good deal of anxiety to increase sales, and some cutting of prices is the result. We make no change in our list, as follows: Lacawanna, egg, $7.00@7.25; do, nut, $7.25@7.50; do range, $7.50@7.75; Blossburg, $6.50; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Were in fair request and firm at 20@21c.

FISH—Prices were firm both for lake and saltwater descriptions. Quotations remain as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.00@4.10; No. 2 do, $3.85@3.90; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 shore, extra, ½-brl, $9.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1, shore kits, large, $1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40; family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $4.75@5.25; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75@8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a fair movement in foreign fruits at full previous figures. Domestic varieties remain without animation, and are nominal:

Foreign—Dates, 6@9½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6½c; raisins, layers, old, $1.95@2.05; do, new, $2.30@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $2.25@2.30; do, new, $2.60@2.65; Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; citron, 25@27c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 16@18c; Michigan do, 7@7¼c; North Carolina sliced, 8½@9c; pared peaches, 12@13c; blackberries, 8@9½c; raspberries, new, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 20@20c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14½c; Brazils, 8½@9c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 6@6½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6¼c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—The offerings of peaches were poor and there was little demand. The season is about over. Grapes were in fair request. Apples were in good supply and better demand, choice winter varieties, which are beginning to arrive, being held at outside quotations. Cranberries were firm. Quotations: Apples, $1.50@2.50 per brl; peaches, 40@65c per basket; pears, 50@85c per basket; grapes, Concords, 35@50c per basket; Catawba, $1.75@2.00 per case; Delaware, $2.50 per case; Catawba, $2.00@2.50; cranberries, cultivated, $11.50@12.50 per brl; do wild, $8.00@9.00 per brl; California pears, $2.50@4.00 per box; do grapes, 15@18c per lb; Sicily lemons, $9.00@10.00 per box; Malaga, $7.00@8.00. Louisiana oranges, $8.00@8.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—Prices of all the staple articles were fairly firm. Sales were steady. Trade was moderately active (the quotations given below):

Rice—Rangoon, 6@6½c; Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5@6¾c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 22@23c; good to prime do, 21½@22½c; common to fair, 20@21c; roasting, 18½@20c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Maracaibo, 20½@22½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11@11¼c; A standard, 10¾c; do No. 2, 10½c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10¼c; C No. 2, 10¼c; yellow C No. 1, 10c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; fair to prime do, 9¼@9½c; common do, 8¾@9c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 65@68c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 45@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@33c.

Spices—Allspice, 16@17c; cloves, 46@48c; cassia, 26@28c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@1[illegible].

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperi, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¼@5¾c; Banner, 5c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy was in request to fill outside orders, but the receipts continue light. Prairie remains quiet. No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 2 at $10.00; mixed, $7.00@8.00; upland prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 1, $7.00.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady. The trade is looking for large receipts, which dealers think will bring prices down a little, especially if local tanners step out of the market, and some think they will. Quotations: Green city butchers', 5¼@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 7c; damaged, 5¼c; part cured, 6½c; green salted kip, 8c; green country, 5@5¼c; green calf, 12c; flint hide, 13@15c; dry kip and calf, 12@13c; dry-salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were in moderate request, and firm at Wednesday's quotation. Sales were reported of 100 brls at $1.09 per gallon.

HOPS—Were firm and scarce. Brewers are ordering from hand to mouth generally. Wisconsins are quoted at 27@30c, and it is rumored that 33c has been paid in the interior. New York hops are quoted by dealers at 33@35c. A recent dispatch reports an easier feeling in the East.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand and steady:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $8.50; do, IX, 10x14, $11.0; roofing, 14x20, IC, $8.00.

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 26c.

Solder—No. 1, 18c; extra, 20c.

Lead—Pig, 7¾c; bar, 8¼c; lead pipe, 9c.

Copper—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 9¼@10c; slabs, 8¼@9c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 3¾c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 20 per cent.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 6 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 10, 11½c; 12 and 13, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—Were steady at $2.60 rate.

OILS—Linseed was firm at 2c advance. Prices of other oils were without change, though turpentine was unsettled and easy. We quote as follows: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 30@31c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg, 31@35c; Snow White, 150 deg test, 34@35c; do headlight, 175 deg, 34¼@35c; extra lard (strictly winter), 90c; extra lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 52c; boiled, 57c; whale, winter-bleached, 65@70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 85@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 38@40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 16½@17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg, 35c; natural, 30 deg, 32c; reduced, 28 deg, 32@33c.

POTATOES—Were dull and easy. The offerings were liberal and shippers held back, and even refused to make a bid at the close. Early Rose were quoted at 40@45c, and Peachblows at 45c. The local trade is supplied chiefly by the neighboring farmers. The outlook this fall is very good. The Eastern crop is short, and the Western only fair, being rather poor in some sections, and the East will probably draw quite freely on the West for supplies.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in large supply and very dull and lower. Other poultry was steady. Game was abundant and dull at easier prices. Chickens were quoted at $2.00@2.25, and ducks at $2.50@3.00. Turkeys at 11@12c. Prairie chickens at $4.00. Partridges $2.00@2.50 per doz. Mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75. Small ducks, $1.25@1.50.

SEEDS—Timothy was fairly active at $17.00@18.00, prime selling at $1.82½@1.85, and choice at $1.90. Clover sold at $7.75@7.85 for small lots. Flax was in request and firm at $1.30 for prime. Hungarian and millet were quoted at 40@50c.

SALT—Was in fair request. Quotations: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.35; Canada, do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; ground alum, $1.40 per sack of 200 lbs.

TEAS—Remain firm. The demand is fair at the annexed prices:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 28@32c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@46c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 65@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@43c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was quoted at $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs delivered.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,981	10,248	1,105
Tuesday	3,220	17,282	1,080
Wednesday	4,721	18,676	2,853
Thursday	3,800	19,500	1,200
Total	15,722	65,684	6,138
Same time last week	18,904	46,105	3,192
Week before last	17,221	50,699	6,524
Shipments—			
Monday	546	4,228	
Tuesday	1,437	3,142	
Wednesday	2,130	5,488	888
Total	4,313	14,858	888

CATTLE—The market opened very dull, the forenoon's sales amounting to only a few thousand head, and consisting principally of butchers' stuff and stockers. Later in the day there was some movement on Eastern account, but shippers did not take hold with much apparent interest, so that the supply of suitable shipping grades, small as it was, did not fall below the trade requirements. In values there was no noticeable change. Choice to extra beeves sold fully up to the prices of the day before, nor were holders of the lower grades willing to part with their stock at any material concession. Sales had an extreme range of $2.00@5.20, but the ruling figures were $3.40@4.50 for common to good shipping steers, and $2.25@2.85 for Texas through cattle, native cows, and stockers. The market closed steady.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
107	1,400	$5.20	30	1,017	$3.45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
111 Montana	1,280	3.40	20 calves	174	3.75

HOGS—Trade opened dull. The heavy receipts made buyers cautious, and there was a general holding off for lower prices. Early sales did not show any shrinkage, but by mid-day the market had eased off 5@10c, and at that reduction it remained weak to the close. Common to choice bacon grades sold at $6.00@6.15, and common to prime heavy at $5.90@6.00. The market closed weak, with a good many hogs left over unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	270	$5.65	26	223	$6.15	24	250	$6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	113	6.15	53	340	6.00	50	285	5.90

SHEEP—There was a good demand at unchanged prices. Good to choice grades were wanted at $3.75@4.50, and poor to medium at $2.75@3.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—*Beeves*—Receipts, 1,540, making 3,850 for three days, against 4,280 same time last week; demand light; market weak, with a further decline equal to $1 per head; a few extra steers sold at 10¼@10¾c; ordinary to prime, 8@10c.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,340, making 13,780 for three days, against 10,890 same time last week; demand fair; market steady at unchanged prices; sales of common to prime sheep, 4@6c; common to prime lambs, 5@7c; fair to good sheep, mainly 5¼@5¾c; fair to good lambs, 6¼@6¾c.

Swine—Receipts, 3,800, making 11,080 for three days, against 10,790 same time last week; none offered alive; dressed hogs decidedly lower, closing at 7¾@8¼c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 5.—*Cattle*—Receipts today, 816 head, or 25 cars through, and 28 cars for this market; total for three days, 4,988; nothing in this line either sold out or shipped on; buyers all gone home; with light purchases; market very dull, with few sales; best, $5.00@5.25; medium to good, $4.25@4.75; common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,300 head; total for three days, 7,590; Yorkers, $6.20@6.30; Philadelphias, $6.40@6.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; total for three days, 4,300; selling at $3.50@5.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 510; total for the week, 1,965; no market to-day; fresh receipts consigned through; 10 cars trashy stuff remaining unsold.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 400; total for the week, 11,800; no transactions; 2 cars common and one deck good sheep unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,400; total for the week, 18,100; the market opened slow; closed quiet and weaker, with 2 cars Yorkers remaining unsold; transactions, 3 cars Yorkers, $6.25@6.45, mostly $6.40; 4 cars heavy, $6.40@6.50, mostly $6.40@6.45.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—*Hogs*—In fair demand; common light, $5.00@5.60; fair to good light, $5.75@6.10; heavy, $5.80@6.15. Receipts, 2,375; shipments, 1,200.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet, only five or six cargoes being at the docks. Three or four sales were made early at $7.25 for piece stuff, and recent prices for common inch. The fleet is expected soon. It is supposed to number about forty cargoes. Following are the quotations for lumber in cargo: Good to choice mill-run boards and strips, $12.00@14.00, medium do, $9.00@11.00; common inch, $7.00@8.50; joists and scantling, $7.00@7.25; lath, $1.15@1.20; shingles, $1.90@2.20.

At the yards trade is fair, at irregular prices. The better grades are usually billed at quoted figures, but there is more or less shading for the common sorts, which are chiefly wanted:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	25.00
Box boards, B	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@32.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.25@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.25@10.50
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in	9.25@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.25@1.30
A shingles	2.30@2.60
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	9.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—11 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 80s. Lard, 51s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—Latest.—*Cotton*—A shade firmer: 5¾@6¼d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,700.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 9s 11d @10s 2d; do club, 10s 3d@10s 6d; red Western spring, 8s@9s 6d; red Western winter, 9s 5d@9s 7d. Flour—Western canal, 22s 6d@25s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 9d@26s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

Clover Seed—American, 80@85s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef, 70s. Cheese—Fine American, 51s. Lard—American, 53s. Bacon—Long clear, 46s; short clear, 49s.

Tallow—Fine American, 43s 6d.

Petroleum—Spirits, 11½d; refined, 12s 6d@13s.

Linseed Oil—29s.

Rosin—Common, 5s 6d@6s; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—24s@24s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—*Petroleum*—Refined, 12s 6d@13s; spirits, 23s 3d.

Spirits Turpentine—12s@13s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 5.—*Petroleum*—40½s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—*Grain*—Business in spring wheat was light, and market for new was 1@2c lower; very moderate offerings; winter wheat was without any decided change in price, and in moderate request for export; sales of 184,000 bu at $1.10@1.15 for old ungraded spring; $1.27 for new amber Illinois; $1.23@1.24 for new No. 2 Chicago; $1.25 for old white Michigan in store; $1.22 for old No. 2 Milwaukee in store; $1.30 for new amber Michigan; $1.31@1.33 for new white extra Michigan. Rye firmer, with a fair export demand; car lots of Western sold at 73c, and a boat-load of 8,000 bu at 74c for export. Corn about ¼c per bu lower, with only moderate export and home trade demand; sales of 135,000 bu at 57@57½c for warm Western mixed; 57¾@58c for steamer mixed graded and ungraded; 58½c for low mixed; 58¾c for No. 1; 58@59¼c for Kansas mixed; 58½c for sail mixed, and 57@59½c for ungraded Western mixed, the latter price for very choice. Oats ruled slightly in buyers' favor; sales of 48,000 bu at 38@47c for mixed and 38@48c for white Western and State; 30c for unmerchantable; 31@31½c for rejected; 28@39c for mixed Western; 39@42c for white Western; 47½c for old mixed Western.

Ocean Freights—Rather dull market for berth room in charters; only a small movement but rates showed much firmness.

Provisions—Pork somewhat unsettled, with a moderate trade in lots for prompt delivery; futures continued quiet; sales of 460 brls new mess on spot at $16.80@16.95, and 20 brls family mess at $17.25 for Western; 250 brls new mess for October at $16.85; at the second call for October $16.50 bid and $17.00 asked; for the remainder of the year $15.90 bid and $16.25 asked; for February, 1877, $15.60 bid and $16.50 asked. Cut meats in slow demand; middles still ruled firm; sales of 100 boxes Western long clear to arrive at 9¼c. Lard opened easier, but afterward reacted and closed firm; cash lots in some demand at full prices, but speculation light; sales of 850 tcs prime steam on spot at $10.85@10.90, closing at $10.90; 1,100 tcs for November at $10.15¼@10.17½, closing at $10.15 bid; 2,500 tcs seller's option for the remainder of the year at $9.85@9.90, closing at 9.90 bid; 700 tcs for January at $9.87½@9.90, closing at $9.90@9.92½.

Sugar—Raw, quiet at previous prices.

Tallow—Dull and heavy; sales 165,000 lbs at 8¼@8¾c, including prime at 8¾@8¾c per lb.

Whisky—Firmer market, with sales of 50 brls at $1.13 per gallon; 50 brls alcohol sold at $2.11 per wine gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—*Cotton*—Market steady; 10¾@11 1-16c; futures steady; October, 10 31-32@11c; November, 11 1-16c; December, 11 3-16c; January, 11 5-16c; February, 11½c; March, 11 11-16c; April, 11¾c; May, 12 1-16c; June, 12 7-32@12¼c; July, 12 13-32@12 7-16c; August, 12 17-32@12 9-16c.

Flour—Very moderate demand; receipts, 14,000 brls; No. 2, $3.35@4.10; super State and Western, $4.60@5.00; common to good extra, $5.25@5.40; good to choice, $5.45@5.60; white wheat extra, $5.65@7.75; extra Ohio, $5.25@6.75; St. Louis, $5.30@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@9.60. Rye flour unchanged.

Corn-Meal—Steady; Western, $2.75@3.00.

Grain—Wheat—Light trade; receipts, 88,600 bu; spring ungraded, old, $1.09@1.10; white Michigan, old, in store, $1.25; extra white Michigan, new, $1.31@1.33; No. 2 Milwaukee, old, in store, $1.22; winter red Western, old and new mixed, $1.20; No. 2 Chicago new, $1.23@1.24; winter red Western, old, $1.10@1.20; new do, $1.20@1.25; amber Illinois, new, $1.27; amber Michigan, new, $1.30. Rye firmer; Western, 73@74c; State, 85@90c. Barley—Six-rowed State, 92½c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Moderate trade; receipts, 174,000 bu; low mixed, graded, 58¾c; Western mixed ungraded, 57@59½c; Western mixed warm, 57@57½c; mixed steam, 57¾@58c; mixed sail, 58½c; yellow Western, 60c. Oats in moderate trade; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 38@47c; white do, 38@48c.

Hay—Firm and unchanged.

Hops—Firm; yearlings, 10@20c; new Eastern, 25@30c; new New York State, 25@35c; new California, 33@35c.

Groceries—Coffee firm; Rio, cargoes, 15¾@19c in gold; jobbing, 16@19c in gold. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining, 9@9¼c; prime, 9¼c; refined firmer; 10½@11¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

Petroleum—Market dull; crude, 14c; refined, 29c; cases, 30c; naphtha, city, 14c.

Tallow—Heavy; 8¼@8¾c.

Strained Rosin—Heavy; $1.90@1.95.

Spirits Turpentine—34c.

Eggs—Heavy; Western, 23@24c.

Provisions—Pork quiet; new mess, $16.80@16.95. Beef quiet; middles firm; long clear Western, 9¼c. Lard firmer; closed $10.85@10.90; November, $10.12½@10.17½.

Butter—Heavy; Western, 16@30c.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Whisky—Decidedly firmer; $1.15.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—*Petroleum*—Active; refined, 28@28½c; crude nominal.

Tobacco—$1.80@1.90.

Flour—Demand active; extra, $4.25@4.50; Minnesota family, $6.25@7.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.50; high grades, $7.00@8.50.

Grain—Wheat firm; red, $1.22@1.32; amber, $1.25@1.27. Rye, 70@77c. Corn—Yellow, 57@58c; mixed, 56@57c; white, 55c; sail, 56@57c. Oats—Demand active; new, 30@42c; old, 50@55c.

Whisky—Western, $1.13.

Butter—In good demand; firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 33@34c; firsts, 30@31c; Western extras, 30c; firsts, 23@25c.

Cheese—Firm; Western, 8@10½c.

Eggs—Unchanged.

Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—*Flour*—Strong and active; Western super, $3.50@4.25; extra, $4.50@5.25; family, $5.75@6.75.

Grain—Wheat—Demand active and strong; No. 2 red Western, $1.26@1.30; No. 3 do, $1.20@1.23. Corn—Western mixed weak; 57c. Oats steady and firm; white Western, 40@43c; mixed Western, 34@37c.

Provisions—Firm and unchanged; quiet.

Coffee—Strong and unchanged.

Whisky—Scarce and firm; held at $1.14.

Petroleum—Unsettled; crude, 12@12¾c.

Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 31,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—*Flour*—Scarce; advancing.

Grain—Wheat opened options higher; cash steady; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16; No. 2 do, $1.13¾; November, $1.14¼; December, $1.15; No. 3, $1.03. Corn steady; fair demand; No. 2 44c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32¾c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 64½c. Barley higher; fair demand; No. 2, 88½c; No. 3, 58@59½c.

Freights—Firm; wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

Receipts—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 76,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4,900 brls; wheat, 4,900 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 5.—*Flour*—Steady.

Grain—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.16½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.18¾; amber Michigan, spot, $1.18; October, $1.18; November, $1.21; No. 2 amber, $1.11¾; No. 2 red, $1.18¾; rejected red, $1.01¼. Corn firm; high mixed, 51c; low mixed, 48½c; no grade, 48c; damaged, 46¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 33¾c; No. 2 white, 37c; Michigan, 34¾c; rejected held at 26¾c.

Receipts—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—*Cotton*—Steady; 10¾c.

Flour—Strong and higher; family, $5.45@5.65.

Grain—Wheat active, firm, and higher; red, $1.10@1.18. Corn fair and firm; 48c. Oats dull; 33@40c. Rye steady; 66@68c. Barley in good demand; $1.08@1.12.

Provisions—Pork fairly active; a shade higher; $17.00@17.25. Lard firm; steam, 10¼c; kettle, 11@11¼c. Bulk meats fair and firm; shoulders scarce at 7¼c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼@9½c. Bacon scarce and firm; 8@8¾c; 10@10¼c; 10¾c.

Whisky—Steady; good demand; $1.09.

Butter—Dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—*Grain*—Wheat—Fair to middling demand for spring. Corn—Dull and unchanged; sales of 85,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western, to arrive, at 53c. Oats dull; 1 car Ohio on track at 37c. Rye dull. Barley inactive.

Canal Freights—Boatmen asking firmly 7c for wheat and 6¼c for corn.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—*Grain*—Corn quiet and weak; white mixed, 57c; red mixed, 54c; choice white, 58c. Oats fairly active; a shade higher; new Galena, 55c; choice old, 60c.

Hay—Market easier; prime, 17.50c.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—*Flour*—Firm and unchanged.

Grain—Corn in demand; mixed and yellow, 60@63c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 2 white and mixed, 40@42c; rejected, 40@44c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Cotton in good demand; sales 4,650 bales; good ordinary, 9¼@9¾c; low middling, 9¾@10c; middling, 10¼@10¾c; good middling, 10¾@10¾c; receipts, net, 20,000; gross, 4,600; exports, none; stock, 60,800.

MOBILE, Oct. 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10c; net, 1,255 bales; gross, 1,255; sales, 1,000; exports coastwise, 1,418.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5.—Cotton steady; middlings, 10¼c; net, 3,374 bales; sales, 1,200.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10¼c; net, 3,086 bales; gross, 3,096; sales, 1,549.

GALVESTON, Oct. 5.—Cotton easier; middlings, 9¾c; net, 2,459 bales; gross, 2,485; sales, 1,600; exports coastwise, 1,744.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Business continues quiet with package houses, and the jobbing trade is less active. Cotton goods were steady and unchanged. Prints were in good demand and firm, with light stocks in agents' hands. Dress goods were in steady request. Woolen goods were generally quiet. Flannels and blankets were in moderate request. Silks were fairly active and firm. Shawls were sluggish.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—Petroleum—Crude, $3.72½ at Parker's; refined, 28½@28c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 23c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 5.—Spirits turpentine firm at 31c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries; prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries; prop Buckeye, Glen Haven, lumber; prop D. W. Rush, Erie, coal; prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. A. Burton, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. Rush, Muskegon lumber; schr Fashion, White Lake, lumber; schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. C. Butts, Erie, coal; schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, bark; schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber; brig Commerce, Menominee, lumber; schr Christiana, Kenosha, gravel; schr Lottie Cooper, Ludington, lumber; schr Cuba, Green Bay, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Saugatuck, Mackinaw, light; prop Annie Laurie, Depere, pig iron; prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries; prop Saint Albans, Ogdensburg, sundries.

CLEARANCES—Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 21,337 bu corn, 1,310 brls flour, 300 brls corn meal, and sundries; schr Advance, Peshtigo, 1 brls oil and sundries; prop Montana, Buffalo, 36,193 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 1,148 bags seed, and sundries; prop Truesdell, St. Joe, 3 pkgs liquor, and sundries; stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 10 brls flour, 10 brls pork, 3 brls whiskey, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 3 brls oil, and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 14 brls oil, and sundries; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, sundries; schr C. G. Mixer, Prescott, Ont., 17,129 bu corn; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 30 brls salt, and sundries; schr Schuylkill, Erie, 32,000 bu corn; schr Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, 38,580 bu corn; barge Eldorado, Minnekaunee, 125 brls pork; barge Minnekaunee, Menekaunee, 25 half-chests tea; barge Robinson, Menekaunee, 125 brls salt pork; tug Bismarck, Menekaunee, 5 mules; schr M. Sisson, Buffalo, 22,009 bu wheat; scow D. A. Wells, Sack Bay, 20 bu corn, 4 brls pork, 4 do beef, 250 lbs butter, and sundries; prop Trader, Saugatuck, sundries; barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,003 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 2 brls pork and sundries.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—There was considerable inquiry for vessels, but shippers were not inclined to pay the rates asked. Towards the close wheat was taken for 4c to Buffalo. The following charters were reported for Buffalo: Schrs Champion and Sawyer, wheat, at 4c; prop Empire State, corn and small lot of wheat. To Collingwood: Schr K. Darley, corn, at 3c free of elevator. To Oswego: Schr Havana, wheat, on private terms. The Dobbins was reported in the afternoon for 30,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 4¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—Grain vessels were wanted to-day, but carriers refused to make engagements for wheat to Buffalo at less than 4c, and to Kingston at 7¼c. No charters made on 'Change.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—Grain freights are brisk with good demand for vessels. Wheat to Oswego, 5c; to Kingston, 5c; to Buffalo, 2¼c; to Cleveland, 1¼c, free of elevation. C. W. Norton reports the schr Senator Blood, wheat, Detroit to Kingston, 5c; schr M. Capron, wheat, Detroit to Thorold, at 4c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Charters: Schr Niagara, coal to Chicago at 4c, free; schr H. P. Merry, cement to Cleveland at 4c ₰ brl; schrs Ellen Theresa and Trenton, limestone, Windmill Point to Dunkirk at $1.50 ₰ cord; schr Julia Willard, coal to Detroit at 25c ₰ ton.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—The schrs Fashion and White Oak were the only lumber-laden vessels at the market last evening. The former vessel seems to be leaking, as men were at the pumps all day.... The big steambarges Rust and L. C. Butts arrived here yesterday with cargoes of coal. These vessels have not been here since spring.... The tug Burton lost her steering-tiller in the river yesterday.... The schr Havana, in tow of the tug Nighthawk, ran into the schr Champion near the North pier yesterday, and took her cathead, besides inflicting other slight damages.... Information was received here yesterday that the schr Annie Vought is lying at Front Island in the Straits dismasted. The tug Sweepstakes has gone to her assistance, and will tow her to Detroit, and probably to Buffalo. She has on board 44,000 bu of wheat, which she took on at this port.... The prop Oconto, of Goodrich's Line, is going into winter quarters at Manitowoc.... A very severe gale blew from the southwest all day yesterday, and in the evening the rain began to fall, and it turned into a regular equinoctial, which still prevails at the present writing. So far no damage has been done in the vicinity, but there is every prospect of a good crop of disasters on the other side of the lake.... The water in the river was lower yesterday than it has been at any time this season.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 5.—DOWN—Prop Wenona.

UP—Props Marine City-Turner and barges; schrs M. J. Wilcox, Guide, Pfeiser, David A. Wells.

WIND—Southwest, fresh; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 5—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props Garden City, Starucca; schrs Camden, J. G. Masten, Ganges, W. S. Crosthwaite, James C. Harrison.

UP—Schr Acorn.

WIND—Southwest, fresh; weather cloudy, with rain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The tug Crusader has gone back to the Straits to relieve the Sweepstakes, which will return to Detroit River to engage in general towing.... The Detroit *Post* states that the insurance companies have shut down on B 1 vessels, and remarks that they have refused to take risks on them after the opening of the present month. Other lake exchanges, however, claim that B 1 vessels can be insured by almost all insurance companies. They are somewhat limited, but not entirely shut out.... Says the Oswego *Palladium*: The schr P. B. Locke, Capt. Morey, made her debut in our harbor yesterday. She is a wholesome-looking schooner, with nicely turned quarters. In her passage down from Chicago her bulkhead, which separated the wheat and rye, caved in, and a considerable amount of the grain mixed, and as the vessel had to pay for the mixture the Captain is not in the best of humor.... Mr. J. W. Wescott, Superintendent of Lake St. Clair and Detroit River range lights, has, at the request of a number of owners and masters of the larger class of steamers and vessels, located a buoy off Grosse Point as the turning stake for entering Detroit River from Lake St. Clair. Said buoy is placed in 18 feet of water.... Telegrams were issued from the Meteorological office, Toronto, on Sunday night, ordering cautionary storm drums to be hoisted at the following places: Collingwood, Presqu' Isle, Saugeen, Kincardine, Goderich, Port Stanley, Port Dover, Port Colbourne, Port Dalhousie, Burlington Beach, Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg, Kingston.... The bent-timber ship New Era, of Boston, now over six years old, has been awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition for strength and security of construction, capacity and speed—the best record of a sailing ship in making long voyages, and always discharging her cargo in good order and the needing of few repairs. This is the only ship of large tonnage ever built with long bent timbers extending from keel to rail. There can be no doubt of the value of the improvement introduced in the framing of the New Era.... The Buffalo *Commercial* says: A steam canalboat named the Rapid, from Havana, on the Chemung Canal, arrived here last evening and lay at Central Wharf this morning. The motive power is a new pattern of propeller wheel, located in the stern of the boat. One great advantage possessed by this boat over others is that one man acts in the double capacity of engineer and wheelsman. The craft has a good model and presents a neat and tidy appearance. The Captain claims that she has given a satisfactory account of herself, so far.... The Detroit *Post* has the following important notice to shippers: We learn that the masts of the ill-fated schr C. H. Walker, which recently sunk on Lake Huron, bound down with ore, are at least half out of the water and right in the way of vessels bound up and down the lake. Something should be done to keep vessels from running over her. If she is not to be raised this fall, her masts should be taken out and the vessel properly buoyed. If that is not done soon some craft will take her spars out free of expense.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 5.—Arrived—Props W. L. Wetmore, P. J. Hackett, Sparta; schrs Brunetta, William McGregor, Southwest, Sumatra. Cleared—Prop W. L. Wetmore; schr Brunette. Light snow fell here mostly all day. It fell to the depth of 3 inches at Grand Island last night. Wind, southeast; a gale.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 5.—We encountered a big storm on Lake Superior yesterday. The snow was four inches deep on our decks. Have had a hard trip thus far.

T. S. BAKER,
Clerk Steamer J. L. Hurd.

CARRIAGES, HEARSES, etc.

Landaus, Landaulets, Coaches,

OF FINEST MAKE AT LOW PRICES.

HEARSES

IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

CRANE, BREED & CO.,

683-715 West Eighth-street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PROPOSALS.

Construction of a Life-Saving Station-House.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 16th day of October, 1876, for the construction of a Life-Saving Station-House at Grosse Point, Evanston, Illinois. Each bid must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay if his bid be accepted.

All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the Construction of a Life-Saving Station-House," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans, and forms of proposal and bond, can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; and Milwaukee, Wis.; also of E. W. Watson, Superintendent of Life-Saving Stations, Grand Haven, Mich., and upon application to this Department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

(Signed) CHAS. F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1876.

THE REVIVAL.

Yesterday's Noon-Prayer Meeting at Farwell Hall.

An Exceedingly Large Attendance and Great Interest Manifested.

Preparing for a General Awakening of the Spirit Throughout the Northwest.

Six Thousand People Present at the Tabernacle Last Evening.

Mr. Moody Discourses on Sympathy and Practical Charity.

THE NOON MEETING.

A CALL TO PRAYER.

The religious awakening for which the Christians of Chicago have been looking and preparing and praying seems now to have fairly begun. So far as securing the attention of the religious public is concerned, the Moody and Sankey meetings are already a marvelous success. They are the most prominent topic of conversation among all classes and various are the opinions expressed. For instance:

Learned Professor in a Theological Seminary—It is perfectly astonishing to me that a man with so little training should have come to understand the public so well. He cannot read the Greek Testament; indeed, he has difficulty with parts of it in the English version, but he excels any man I ever heard in making his hearers see the point of a text of scripture.

Conservative Doctor of Divinity, pastor of a city church—Never mind the means, so as we can bring men to feel their duty and do it. Brother Moody can do this; therefore I for one shall stand by him.

Ministers' meeting: First speaker—I am in doubt whether Mr. Moody is not a good deal tinctured with Calvinism.

Second speaker—I heard him preaching the very broadest kind of "free will."

Business man—What a pity Moody and Sankey do not charge 25 cents a head admission! They might make a pile of money out of these crowds.

Second business man—It is a free show. There wouldn't be such crowds if it were not. I understand the theatre men are complaining already that Moody and Sankey are drawing on their audiences.

Third business man—Well, gentlemen, I am sure you would enjoy the earnestness of the man. He evidently means what he says, and means it all over.

Young man in the reporters' gallery—Jolly chap, that Moody; none of your sour-visaged preachers. It makes a fellow feel warm and comfortable to hear him talk.

Citizen, roaring drunk—I (hic) been to hear Moody, 'n I tell ye what, he's a humbug—that's what he is.

Skeptical old gentleman, not at all religious, at the morning meeting—Now, look here, when you see me agoing to church at 8 o'clock in the morning, you may be sure there's something the matter.

Thus the revival has come into the minds of the people; if, now, it can get into their hearts, Chicago, with its intense and active life and spirit, may come to be the most religious city in the world. The Rev. Dr. Horatious Benar declares that there was hardly a home in Edinburg where some one had not been blessed at the Moody and Sankey meetings in that city. The intense desire for and the consecration to the work of God manifest among Christian people of Chicago leads many to hope for a revival such as has never been witnessed among the churches of the Northwest.

The noon-day meeting at Farwell Hall yesterday was marked by intense religious feeling. The seats were filled at an earlier hour than before, and a large number were compelled to stand.

Mr. Moody gave out the hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer," and invited Dr. Cheney, of the Union Park Baptist Church, to pray.

After singing a portion of the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Mr. Moody announced that a circular had been prepared and sent out to the churches of the Northwest to unite with Chicago in a day of fasting and prayer. "We are not satisfied with a revival for Chicago only, but we want one all over this region of country." The Rev. Dr. Gibson than read the call, which is as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1876—DEAR BRETHREN: You will not think it strange that in this time of our great necessity and great hope, the Christians of this city turn to you with the earnest request, "Brethren, pray for us."

Doubtless you know of the preparations which have been made in Chicago for the special evangelistic services to be conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. These services have now begun. Much public interest is manifested in them. That for which we now pray is that the *power of the Holy Ghost* may accompany these efforts; that the whole Church of Christ may be made ready for the Master's use, and that a great multitude of the unsaved may be turned to the Lord.

It is perhaps known to you that plans have been laid for other evangelists to visit many of the important places in the Northwest this fall and winter and conduct special services. Our hearts go out toward you at the same time that we are asking you to pray for us. The field is wide, but the battle is one. Does it not seem that it would be appropriate and encouraging, and well pleasing to God, if we should, in this first stage of our efforts, unite in a concert of prayer for the power of God to rest upon us all; that this city, and not only this city, but all the Northwest, may this season be blessed with such a revival of religion, pure and undefiled, as shall fill the heart of the Church with joy and bring great praise to Christ our Lord?

We can hardly doubt that such a suggestion will be warmly received by you, and we ask leave, therefore, to propose that Thursday, Oct. 12, be observed by us all as a day of fasting and prayer for these sacred ends.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, the Rev. D. B. Cheney, the Rev. W. J. Petrie, the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, H. G. Spafford, Mark Ayres, H. W. Fuller, E. S. Albro, E. G. Keith, S. A. Kean, Devotional Committee, in behalf of the pastors of Chicago.

After reading the call, Dr. Gibson said that it reminded him of what was done by King Hezekiah, when he came to the throne of Israel. After he had cleared out the temple, which had been shut up, and everything was ready, he wrote letters to Ephraim and Manasseh that they should come to celebrate the passover with them at Jerusalem, and sent the letters by posts throughout the kingdom. There had been a great revival in Jerusalem. The people had come up to the temple, and the priests, who had first sanctified themselves, offered, first of all, a sin-offering; then they offered burnt-offerings; and last of all they offered a thank-offering. We are looking for a great revival, but we must begin with a sin-offering. We need to humble ourselves before God; then we must offer the burnt-offerings; devote ourselves to the work of the Lord; and then at the last we shall all be glad to offer the thank-offering with songs of joy and great rejoicing. But bear in mind that there will be no thank-offering without first the sin and the burnt-offering.

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain then led in prayer; and, after singing "What a Friend We Have in Jesus,"

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gave a brief address. He said: While Dr. Gibson was speaking about Hezekiah and the great Jerusalem revival, I thought, surely God is at work among us. I have been all the morning studying that twenty-ninth and thirtieth chapter of II. Chronicles, for I thought it was just the thing for us at this meeting; and I was going to say something about it, but Dr. Gibson has taken the words out of my mouth without knowing it. The Lord has made us both of one mind, and that is a sign he is with us to-day.

There was King Ahaz, the father of Hezekiah, a son of David, who was, I think, the wickedest King that ever sat on the throne of Israel. He shut up the temple of God; he built altars to false gods; he set up idols; he even burnt his own children. But when Hezekiah came to the throne there was just such a time as we want to see in Chicago. The Bible says that in the first month of his reign he opened the temple, which had been so badly abused that it took sixteen days to cleanse and get it ready for the worship of God. That's what the matter with a good many of your Chicago churches. They have been filled with all manner of rubbish, and what we want is to clean out all the fairs, and the bazaars, and the lyceums, and then the God of Israel can come and work among you. Now some of you will say: "That is very severe; we have a debt on our church, and we have to take every possible means to pay expenses." Oh, my friends, you are pulling at the wrong end of the rope. Just clear all the worldly folly out of your churches, and get God to come and give you a revival, and that will sweep away the church debts faster than anything else. The last verse of the 29th chapter tells us that "Hezekiah rejoiced, and all the people; that God had prepared the people, for the thing was done suddenly." Some of you are getting impatient; you say here is the fourth day of these revival meetings, why don't you open the inquiry-rooms, and begin to try to save sinners? Well, the reason is, we are not ready. When we get ready, when we have had the temple of our hearts cleansed, and are ready for the work, God can do more in one day with us than he will do in a month when we are not ready.

There was a difficulty in the way of that Jerusalem revival. The priests had not sanctified themselves. Just so it is with us; the ministers are not ready, and their people are not ready. I think you have been losing ground in Chicago. Sixteen years ago you did not have your theatres open on Sunday; the people did not read Sunday newspapers; there has been a great letting down among the Christians of Chicago, and, like Israel in the days of the wicked King Ahaz, God has been sending trouble on you. First there was the War. Well, we learned to pray during the War, and people said, as soon as the War is over we shall have great revivals of religion; but a good many of you got rich, and pretty soon you got proud, and so the Lord had to send the fire, and, then he sent the panic; and this city so favored of God has also been sorely chastened of God. In the ninth verse Hezekiah tells the people that their sons and daughters are gone into captivity on account of their sins. Ah, how many fathers and mothers in Chicago are mourning over their sons and daughters who have been taken captive by sin. Turn unto the Lord. Sanctify yourselves, and God will bring your sons and daughters back again and save them by the grace of His Holy Spirit. [Hearty amens.]

We read that not only was there a revival in Jerusalem, but that it spread into other parts of Judea. The posts carried the message of the King to come up to the passover, and some of the people scoffed at them; but some, thank God, obeyed the call and went up to Jerusalem, and there God blessed them so much that they went home and cast down their idols, and so the revival spread all over the country. That is just what we are looking for as the result of this call we are sending out. A great many ministers and Sunday-school teachers will come to Chicago to attend these meetings, and they will carry the revival spirit with them when they go home, and so we shall have a glorious revival all over the Northwest. Only we must be of one heart and one mind, as were the people of Judea.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Dr. Chamberlain, with deep emotion, asked for an expression on the part of those who were ready to consecrate themselves fully to the Lord's service. Two or three believers might claim a blessing for Chicago if that was all there were, but now that there are thousands of professed Christians in the city, there must be a majority of them who are agreed in prayer and in giving themselves to the Lord.

Then followed a most impressive season of silent prayer, broken at length by the voice of Mr. Sankey softly singing: "Go Bury, thy Sorrow."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jutkins.

In response to the request of Dr. Chamberlain an after-meeting was held, which filled the first floor of the hall and the front row of the gallery. Mr. Moody asked Dr. Chamberlain to lead. When those were asked to rise who wished for prayers that they might be wholly devoted to God, the whole congregation, numbering not less than 1,500, rose to their feet and remained standing while Maj. Whittle offered prayer. Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey both desired prayers for themselves, and Dr. Gibson, on behalf of the ministers present, desired Mr. Moody to pray for them, which he did in a voice choking with emotion, while many of the congregation were in tears.

So deep and powerful a meeting has rarely been witnessed in Chicago.

THE TABERNACLE.

LAST EVENING'S MEETING.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather last evening the great Tabernacle was well filled, there being about 6,000 people present to hear Moody and Sankey, and also the great chorus choir sing the Gospel songs, with which every meeting is prefaced and which constitutes no small part of the attraction. A noticeable feature of these vast audiences is the very large proportion of men, say three to two, thus reversing the usual ratio of the sexes, in attendance upon religious services. Mr. Moody announced in the programme of the meetings that his first week would be devoted to preparing Christian people for the work before them, but already there appears to be a large attendance of persons who are not accustomed to attend the ordinary public worship of God, while those who have been Christians for years are beginning to confess their sins and seek for a higher life.

"I never heard a man who roused my conscience as he does; I feel like going forward for prayers," said one of our most active and zealous pastors. Whatever men may think of Mr. Moody's methods of work and speech, there is no difference of opinion in respect to his downright earnestness. He feels perfectly sure that he has a message from God to the great crowds who come to hear him, and the crowds come to hear him on that very account. At every step, long or short, important or trifling, there is an appeal to supernatural power and authority; it is not Mr. Moody's word, but God's word, that is preached, and the singing is according to the same rule. Chicago does not go by the ten thousand merely to hear an old neighbor speak, whose face used to be so familiar in the vicinity of the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, but to hear what God may have to say to them through him. On this account it must be that these otherwise unaccountable throngs of people press into the Tabernacle night after night.

Last evening at the exact time, 8 o'clock, Moody and Sankey made their appearance before the vast assembly. Before their coming, the clergy had been filing in for half an hour and taking their seats upon the platform in the rear of the Evangelists. Among those present last night were the Revs. Dr. Goodwin, J. M. Gibson, Arthur Mitchell, T. D. Marsh, John Williamson, M. M. Parkhurst, R. S. Cantine, C. L. Thompson, J. M. Caldwell, F. M. Parmlee, D. B. Cheney, J. B. McClure, J. M. Whitehead, W. J. Kermott, J. J. Irving, Dr. Hodge, of Kalamazoo, Mich., J. C. First, of Plainfield, Ill., W. J. Erdman, L. T. Chamberlain, J. H. Walker, Bishop Cheney, Knowles Shaw, J. C. Palmer of White Pigeon, Mich., William Brown, the Wisconsin Evangelist, Mr. Chaffee of South Bend, Ind., and others. It will be seen that the various denominations were well represented on this occasion, as they are generally. "Happy Day" was sung as the opening hymn, in which the congregation joined with much zest. "Let us all sing," said Mr. Sankey, and they did, making the great Tabernacle ring with melody. The Rev. C. L. Thompson followed the song with an earnest prayer, invoking God that all might be of one accord, thanking the Father of all for the interest manifested at the noon-meeting of yesterday, and beseeching an increase of the Holy Spirit, that the great work might increase. Mr. Sankey then sang in his wonderful manner, "Once for All," the congregation joining in the chorus heartily, at his request. A few verses were next read by Mr. Moody from the tenth chapter of Luke, commencing with the twenty-fifth verse, in an earnest manner and without comment, after which the audience joined in singing "Hallelujah 'tis Done."

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then announced that services would be held in the Tabernacle to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock and in Farwell Hall at 12 o'clock, and in the Tabernacle next Sunday at 8 a.m. for Christian workers, and at 4 p.m. for women only, and at 8 p.m. for gentlemen. He narrated at this point a story how he and Mr. Farwell had to wake up a couple of boys for the Sunday-school, and thought that Christians should wake up others and see that a great company was present next Sunday morning. He then announced his text as recorded in Luke, x., 29: "Who is my neighbor?" We are told that a lawyer stood up and asked the Lord what he should do to inherit eternal life. Christ let him answer the question by asking him "What is written in the law?" And he, answering, said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." A vivid picture was here drawn of the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves. As this man was going down, I don't know what for, perhaps on business, and after he had gone some distance from Jerusalem, thieves jumped out and robbed him. Presently there came down by chance a priest, perhaps he was going down to preach, and had his manuscript, and as he went along he all at once heard a groan, and looked out in the bushes, and saw a man and had a talk with him. "You are a Jew, sir." "Yes, you are all right," but the priest went on his way to Jericho to meet his appointment. Another man came along who was a Levite, perhaps a deacon, who was going down to help open the synagogue, and he heard a groan, and looked and saw the man and said: "How are you, old fellow?" but passed by on the other side and went on. Presently another person came along, a Samaritan. Now, the Jews had a great contempt for the Samaritans; but this man, when he rode along and heard the groan, said "Whoa," and jumped down and helped him. He had compassion on him. Oh, that word compassion. He runs and gets some water, and washes out those wounds, every one of them. He gets out the oil and pours it into the wounds. He gives him wine. But the wounds must be bound up, so he just tears off his sleeve and binds them up. He hears the man tell his story, and then tugs away to get him on his beast, and finally gets him to the inn. Did you ever imagine what might have been done on this occasion? "Oh you are a Jew, I am a Samaritan, I am not going to help you," he might have said, and we have the same bitter spirit to-day. The Catholics don't like Protestants, and the Baptists don't like the Presbyterians. The Congregationalists and Methodists have their bitter feelings. What inn are you going to take him to? A Presbyterian? That won't do. I will not have anything to do with him. I thank God we are getting over this, and are beginning to work together now, to help one another. [At this announcement there were several hearty responses of "Amen."] Oh, I see the Samaritan holding the man on his breast and taking him to the inn. He told the landlord to take good care of him, and staid all night, and next morning left two pence, and said if there was any more expense let him know and he would make it all right. The Samaritan did his work, and did it well, and now Christ wants to know "which is the neighbor." Oh! my friends, we all know who was the neighbor. It was the one who showed mercy, who had sympathy, compassion. We have spoken on courage, love, and faith, but to night it is sympathy, compassion. If we have not sympathy we can do nothing.

Now the lesson teaches us that we must do good by always showing our compassion. At the Hippodrome I met a young man, who said: "Moody, can I have a talk with you?" Certainly, said I, and the man said, "When I was a little boy my father gave me liquor, and I learned to drink it, and afterwards to gamble. I became head clerk in a large store, and got some money, and then went to gambling and lost it all. I have been all over New York and can't find any work. What shall I do?" "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ," said I. "But I can't," said the man. "But you must," said I; "He can save you. He is able and willing, and will cast no one out who comes to Him. Seek first the kingdom." I held him to it, and recently he wrote me a letter saying that the sermon that reached his heart was preached on the text "Ye must be born again," and he wanted to know what he should do? I told him to make restitution; and now he writes me that he has done what he could, and expects his wife and children to meet him in New York soon. O, my friends! we want more sympathy. If we all had sympathy, we could reach ten thousand young men in Chicago. You don't know how far a kind word will go.

I came out to this city twenty years ago and walked up and down these streets, and finally went into a store and spoke to a gentleman, and told my story. I felt lonely. He said, "Young man, I am sorry, but will help you all I can." He showed me sympathy and it did me a world of good.

I went into a town one time with my brother when I was a little boy, and as we were walking along we saw an old man coming. "See that man," said my brother, "he will give you a cent." "How do you know he will," said I. "Oh, he always gives the new boys a cent." We met him. "Ha," said the old man, "this is a new boy, is he?" "Yes," said brother. The old man then pronounced a benediction over my head, and gave me a new cent. I don't know where that cent is now, but I can still feel the pressure of that old man's hand. Oh, we must give sympathy.

But how shall this be done? Well, put yourself in his place. If a man is a drunkard, put yourself in his place, and this will awaken sympathy. I want to tell you a story. In August many little children die. We have a great many funerals then. We get used to them. We can see mothers weep, and our hearts sometimes not be moved. Well, one time I got a message that a little scholar was drowned. Her name was Addie. Addie's mother was poor. I heard her tell the story. She had to work. Addie had gone near the river and saw a stick, and reached out to get it, but it was too far away, and she fell in and was drowned. "Mr. Moody," said the mother, "I have no money; no lot in the cemetery. Can you help me?" I took the measure and went out to help, and, as we walked along, my own child that was with me said, "Papa, do you feel bad for that mother?" I took her in my arms and kissed her. I went to that home and prayed with that mother, got a carriage, and went to the grave and buried Addie. I then bought a lot large enough in which to bury a hundred children. In a week another mother came and said: "I have lost my little girl, would you let me bury her in the lot you bought for the little children?" The name of the little one was Emma, and that was my child's name. Oh, I had sympathy for that woman. Another came and wanted to bury Willie there. Addie, Emma, and Willie! If I die I would like to be buried there, and go up with them. When I got back here to Chicago, the next day I got a carriage and went out to see that lot in the cemetery. Many more little, short graves were there; many little ones had been buried while I was gone. I can sympathise with all those mothers. Oh, how often is it said of Christ, "He was moved with compassion." Oh God, may each one of us seek some poor wanderer. May the spirit of Christ be with us.

Mr. Moody then pronounced the benediction, and the vast audience solemnly departed.

FAIRS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 5.—The third day of the Union Fair has been a grand success. The weather was pleasant, except rather chilly, and 7,000 or 8,000 persons were in attendance, the largest attendance ever seen at such a fair in this county. The total entries in the agricultural department foot up 1,800 in round numbers, or fifty more than ever before at a county fair. In the pomological department are 1,000 entries, or more than 400 more than were made last year. The display in this department is especially fine. It is pronounced far superior to that at the State Fair this fall by connoisseurs who critically examined both. It is a pity Michigan's collection at the Centennial could not be enlarged by taking the choicest of the exhibition now here. Some idea of the extent of the exhibition as a county fair may be had from the statistics: There are 250 horses on the grounds, 100 blooded and graded cattle, 75 blooded sheep, 50 swine, and 60 coops of blooded fowls. The displays in all the other departments are equally large and meritorious. It is the finest county fair, by odds, ever held here. The three-minute race of yesterday was not concluded until this afternoon. The complete summary is:

Jennie L.	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Ottawa Boy	5	4	3	1	2	1	2
Jessie	2	5	5	4	3	dr	
Buffalo Bill	3	3	4	4	4	dr	
Lady Fuller	6	6	6	6	5	dr	
Gold Hunter	4	1	1	3	dis		

Time—2:48; 2:50; 2:50½; 2:51½; 2:48; 2:47½; 2:47.

The 2:40 race came off this afternoon, and four heats were trotted. The summary was:

Lady Suffolk	1	2	1	1
Tramp	2	1	2	2
Fannie C.	4	4	3	3
Silver Heels	3	3	dis	

Time—2:41½; 2:40; 2:43½; 2:45.

To-morrow a half-mile running and free-for-all race are on the programme. To-night a cold rain has set in, and prospects are not good for the closing day of the fair.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5.—Until late this afternoon the weather has been unfavorable for outdoor enjoyments, and the State Fair has suffered accordingly. There are, however, more visitors from other parts of the State than before. The fruit display is the best ever seen in Minnesota. Mrs. Campbell, of Lake City, has thirty varieties of seedlings. Others show twenty to sixty varieties of standards, and as many of Russian and native crabs. Truman M. Smith, of this county, shows twenty-four varieties of well-ripened grapes, including Delawares and Catawbas, remarkable for size, beauty, and flavor. Others do nearly as well. One exhibitor shows seventeen varieties of native wines. The vegetable and grain displays are also rather better than heretofore, but the most notable increase and improvement is in horses. The principal exhibitors in this line are Baker, of Boston, Mass.; Barden, of St. Paul, and Post, of Faribault. The racing and ball-playing matches were not as interesting as expected, but the latter resulted in a surprise for St. Paul, the Minneapolis Club, reinforced from the Actives, of Detroit, and the Clippers, of Winona, having taken the lead by a score of 10 to 3 against the Red Caps in a sharp game, with few errors, which were fairly attributable to the chilling weather.

ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 5.—The fair to-day was a complete success. There were over 800 entries of stock, including many noted trotters. Fine racing is expected to-morrow and Saturday. A game of base-ball will occur between the Bluff Citys, of Elgin, and the Athletics, of Wheaton, to-morrow. The prospect for a large attendance of visitors is good.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 5.—The attendance at the fair to-day was very large, probably over 5,000. The weather continued pleasant till 3 p.m., when rain set in.

The 3:20 race, commenced yesterday, was finished this afternoon, Fayette taking the first money, and Dot second. The 2:40 race was won by Lehigh.

Six horses will trot in the race to-morrow. On Saturday the 2:28 race will occur. Among the entries are Phil Sheridan, Whalebone, and Young Wilkes.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILWAY RAYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—A light is badly needed on our railroads. Let us begin with the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, and with the Second Division thereof, imprimis. Congress having originally granted to Minnesota certain public lands for railway purposes, naturally attached the usual conditions to the grant, as to time, etc.; and when chartered companies did undertake the construction of the roads, they received from the State land concessions subject to like conditions. These companies had it then in their power, if permitted by the State, to neglect their engagements until their neglect operated to cause a reversion of the Congressional grant, and the consequent loss, both to the State and to themselves, of the public lands donated for the encouragement and construction of our railways. And this is, apparently, what the St. Paul & Pacific Company, of the Second Division, or rather, the bondholders acting for it, have done on that Division. The Company of the First Division, having undertaken the construction of the Second Division, were induced by the bankers in Holland in charge of the bonds to divert a large amount of the proceeds of the Second Division bonds to the preliminary completion of their First Division. Another portion of the proceeds was spent in the purchase of railway-iron in the hands of friends of these bankers; and the balance of one-third of all the bonds being retained by the bankers unsold and unused, enough means for the completion of this Second Division was soon wanting, and the work was stopped.

Now, as the preliminary advances made the First Division Company, as above, compromised it in the failure, the bondholders asked to be reimbursed these advances, and finally have obtained the executive of this First Division also. But having engaged to complete the Second Division and failed, and now failing in their engagements to the Company of the First Division as well, it only remains to recover back both divisions from these recusant foreigners, the bondholders, and their friends in New York and here. McK.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS.

Nothing new has yet transpired in regard to the sale of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Messrs. H. Osterberg, General Manager of the former road, and Robert Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, went to New York a few days ago to get the assent of the Directors of the Burlington Road to the sale. If the Directors are satisfied with the arrangements made between Messrs. Osterberg and Harris, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad will become, it is said, a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The price agreed to be paid for the property is $1,750,000, but the Directors may think this amount too high, and may for this reason object to the purchase. The road was purchased by Mr. Osterberg at the Marshal's sale in this city about a year ago for $1,300,000, and this was then thought to be a very high price, and nothing has occurred since to make it any more valuable now. It is understood that the main reason for the Burlington & Quincy Railroad desiring to purchase this road is to get rid of a competitor. There are some who claim that the Burlington Railroad is merely the agent of the three Iowa pool lines, and that the road is to be sliced and divided among the three roads, who will use it for local traffic and transfer purposes. Two of these lines, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, however, claim that they have nothing to do with the negotiations now carried on by the Burlington, and have not been consulted in regard to the final disposal to be made of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad.

THE CHICAGO NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.

It is learned that this enterprise, long contemplated and only delayed by reason of the hard times, has now been fully inaugurated, and will at once be prosecuted vigorously to its completion. The Board of Directors consists of men of vigor and enterprise, all largely interested in real estate along the route.

Thomas B. Bryan, F. S. Howe, S. B. Chase, S. H. Kerfoot, L. C. Pitner, and others of the same stamp are hard at work, and the prospect of the early completion of it will give new accommodations, to the region immediately north of the city, Lake View, Rogers' Park, North, South, and West Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, and the whole chain of towns along the route propose to take the stock at once, and thus build it free of debt.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Minnesota State Baptist Association, at its annual meeting yesterday, unanimously adopted the report and recommendations of the Committee of its members appointed a year ago to examine and report upon the moral obligation of the people of Minnesota to pay what is known as the Minnesota State railroad bonds to the following effect:

First—That the Minnesota State railroad bonds are legal and moral obligations against the State.

Second—That until such time as the State shall provide for the payment of interest on said bonds, the charge of practical repudiation is sustained.

Third—That it is the religious duty of every Christian member of the Commonwealth to do all in his power by voice, vote, and pen to arouse the public mind and conscience to the legal and moral obligation of the State to provide for the honorable settlement of the suspended State indebtedness.

THE IOWA POOL.

The General Freight Agents of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and adjusted the rates from local points.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Heath & Northey, leather merchants and manufacturers, assigned to-day owing to difficulties arising out of the failure of L. J. Campbell & Co. Liabilities, $200,000. The assets are heavier.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—At the session of the Bankers' Convention, this morning, the President announced the Executive Council as follows: George S. Cox, the President of the American Exchange National Bank of New York; James Buell, the President of the Importers' and Tradesman's National Bank of New York; Thomas Coleman, the President of the First National Bank of Troy, New York; Morton McMichael, Jr., the Cashier of the First National Bank of Philadelphia; J. S. Morris, the President of the First National Bank of Baltimore, Md.; Edward Tyler, the Cashier of the Suffolk National Bank of Boston; J. W. Lockwood, the Cashier of the National Bank of Virginia, at Richmond; J. D. Hayes, the Vice-President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Detroit; L. J. Gage, the Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 5.—The wedding of Mr. Dunbar S. Dyson and Mrs. Gen. W. W. Orme, spoken of in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, occurred at noon, the Rev. F. N. Morrison, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride was given away by Mr. Luman Burr. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Orme's two daughters, Lucy and Bernie; the groomsmen, her son Eddie and Dr. Dyson's nephew, Mr. William Gillman.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 5.—W. E. Shedd, one of the leading merchants of the city, was married to Miss A. M. Scott, also of this city, at Fort Wayne, Ind., to-day.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The Comptroller of the Currency has called for reports from the National Banks, showing their condition at the close of business on Monday, the 2d inst.

Orders were issued by the Post-Office Department to-day for weighing mails daily, for thirty working days, from Nov. 1, on the Erie, the New York Central, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, with a view to the readjustment of their pay under the last Postal Appropriation act, and to ascertain precisely what changes in their respective services have been caused by the discontinuance of the fast-mail system.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Mansfield, O., and a dividend of the same amount in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Anderson, Ind. This dividend makes a total of 45 per cent to the creditors of the Mansfield bank, and 25 to those of the Anderson bank.

The total coinage at the mints during September was $7,000,000, including $4,500,000 in gold coin, $500,000 trade dollars, and $2,000,000 subsidiary silver.

RAMPANT REDHEADISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Redhead Association of Petersburg, Menard County, held its annual reunion to-day, and it was an immense gathering, composed of redheads from Menard and adjoining counties. The Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and D. L. Phillips, of Springfield, were to have made addresses, but they sent regrets for their absence, and the principal speeches were made by Capt. J. H. C. Irwin, of Springfield, the Hon. W. R. Edgar, Dr. Wittherow, Leopold Arenheim, and others, of Petersburg. The supremacy of "brick-tops" was insisted upon and acknowledged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—To-day is Rhode Island Day at the Centennial Exposition, and although the weather is raw and lowering, the attendance is already large, and is increasing. At noon to-day, Gov. Lippitt, with over thirty members of his staff, left the United States Hotel, and proceeded to the Elm avenue entrance to the grounds, where they were received and escorted to the State Building by a delegation of Rhode-Islanders. The reception of the Governor was from 1 to 3 o'clock, and largely attended.

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—Yellow fever interments, 18.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Treasurer of the Savannah Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce acknowledges the receipt of $18,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION.

POSITIVELY BUT THREE MORE DAYS.

No intelligent person or family should fail to visit this Great Western Centennial—THE INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

For Adults, one admission, good for all day and evening	$.50
For Children, one admission, good for all day and evening	.25
For Adults on Saturday, one admission, good for all day and evening	.25
For Children on Saturday, one admission, good for all day and evening	.15
For Adults, every day after 6 p. m.	.25
For Children, every day after 6 p. m.	.15

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

"THE MINSTREL PALACE."

MONDAY evening, Oct. 2. Every evening at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:15 p. m. A genuine Minstrel bill; no innovations. The favorites, John Hart, Billy Rice, Fayette Welch, Justin Robinson, Baker & Doyle, and the entire troupe in change of bill. First week of the Actor; Baker & Doyle's double clog dance; John Hart's laughable sketch, "Wanted—A Nurse"; Billy Rice's oration on the "Topics of the Day"; Shake-Spier & Co.'s border romance, "The Last of the Sioux," by Hart, Rice, Robinson, Karne, Moreland, and the entire company. To conclude with Hooley's "Burlesque Black Crook."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 6, Benefit of

FRANK L. GOODWIN,

When will be presented

A Monster Bill,

And SENATOR BOB HART will deliver his Celebrated Lecture on ASTRONOMY.

COLISEUM.

HOUSES FILLED TO OVERFLOWING. STANDING ROOM ONLY AT 8.

FIFTEEN NEW STARS!

All Last Week's Favorites Retained.

Forty Popular Artists in an Immense Bill!

Every Evening at 8, and Sunday Afternoon at 3.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor.
J. H. ALLEN .... Manager.

Second Week and Sweeping Success of the

BLACK CROOK.

Houses Packed from Pit to Dome. Standing room only at 8 p. m. This week first appearance of HAWLEY and VICTORIA, truly styled the MONARCHS OF THE AIR; JNO. COTTRELL, KING OF THE REVOLVING GLOBE; Betty Remmelsberg, Ida Devere, Ifred Sisters, Goss and Fox, Leslie and Avery, D. L. MORRIS, and a host of others. All Ladies' Nights. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lowest prices in the world.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, and every evening until further notice, will be produced the latest comedy success,

BRASS,

In which the author, Mr. GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, will appear in his original creation, WAIFTON STRAY (as played by him 100 nights in N. Y.), supported by an admirable cast.
Saturday—BRASS MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Friday, Afternoon and Evening,
TWO ORPHANS, and UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

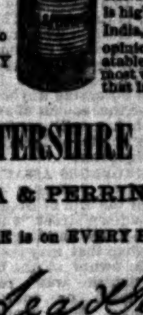
Popular prices—15, 25, and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.
MATINEE—15 and 25 cents.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE!!

CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water,

At the late fire of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. $50,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, to be sold at Appraiser's value, which is 50 per cent below first cost. Sale to continue from day to day until closed, at

168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 42, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:
Canada, Frangeul, Saturday, Oct. 7, 8 a. m. St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Oct. 14, 3 p. m. Amerique, Pouzols, Saturday, Oct. 21, 9 a. m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.
Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons .... Wednesday, Oct. 4
CORNWALL, Stamper .... Saturday, Oct. 14

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARRIES, &c.

FREESTONE

AND

GRINDSTONE

QUARRIES,

MACHINERY,

Farm Land, Manufactured Stocks,

AND

GOOD-WILL OF THE BUSINESS

OF

WORTHINGTON & SONS,

IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN,

FOR SALE BY TENDER

The Executors and Executrix of the late John Worthington offer for sale his valuable Quarries, Plant, Farm Land, Manufactured Goods on hand, and the Good Will of the business in Ohio and Michigan, and will, up to the 16th of October, 1876, receive tenders for the purchase of the whole or portions thereof. Tenders to be addressed to Walter S. Lee, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

The extensive business of Worthington & Sons as quarrymen and manufacturers of Block and Grindstone, has been carried on for twenty-one years, and is now in full operation, extending over the United States and Canada. Their chain of quarries equipped with all the modern improvements in tools and machinery, and their railroad privileges and docks, afford unsurpassed facilities for production and shipment. That they manufactured and sold in one year (in addition to blockstone) FOURTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS OF GRINDSTONES, probably the largest quantity shipped in one year by any grindstone concern in the world, gives an idea of the extent of their resources and their business. The quarries are all in the most favorable situation for transportation purposes, and the machinery the most approved and in the best of order.

CHARACTER OF THE STONE.—Prof. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio, in Vol. II. of the State Geological Reports says:

"The Amherst Stone is now as widely known, and has a reputation as firmly established, as any other building material in use, and is perhaps the most highly esteemed and popular stone known. It is everywhere highly appreciated for its beauty, durability, and the ease and certainty with which it is worked. This stone is commended by the following qualities, which it possesses in an unusual degree:—Durability—It is chemically nearly pure silica, and is scarcely more affected by weathering than the best granite. It is also very refractory, and will endure exposure to fire, by which Granite or Limestone would be entirely destroyed. Its strength varies from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs to the square inch, from two to four times that of the best brick, and at least sufficient to endure any weight likely to be imposed upon it by modern architecture. The color is a light drab, warm, cheerful, and unchangeable. The texture is fine and homogeneous, without flaws, iron, or clay holes. These qualifications are rarely found in as great perfection combined in one stone, and are such as fully warrant the high reputation it enjoys."

LIST OF A FEW OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED WITH AMHERST AND BROWNHELM SANDSTONE FROM THESE QUARRIES.—Custom-House and Post-Office, Sandusky, O.; Court-House, Savings-Bank, National Bank Buildings, Cleveland; Boody House, Toledo; City Hall, Moffat's Block, Wayne County Bank, Detroit, Mich.; Capitol Building, Lansing; W. G. Fargo Dwelling, Buffalo; Powers' Block, Rochester; Bank Block, Syracuse; State Capitol (interior work), Albany; Custom-House and Post-Office, Ogdensburg; Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Synagogue, Jones' Block, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, Brooks Bros.' Clothing House, W. B. Astor's House, Madison Avenue, New York; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; U. S. Court and Post-Office, Trenton, N. J.; Princeton College, Elizabeth, N. J.; Academy of Fine Arts, Agricultural College, Philadelphia; Trinity College Buildings, Hartford, Conn.; University Buildings, Easton, Pa.; Palmer Hotel, Pacific Hotel, Bryan Block, Honore Block, Mackinaw Hotel, Chicago; Board of Trade Building, Peoria; Bank Building, Rockford; Custom-House and Post-Office, London, Ontario; D. McInnes & Co.'s Store, Hamilton; Custom-House, University of Toronto, Examining Warehouse, St. James' Cathedral, Toronto; Parliament Building, Ottawa; Windsor Hotel, Molson's Bank, Montreal; Mr. McGreevy's residence, Quebec.

BROWNHELM, O.—(1.) This quarry is situated about 35 miles from Cleveland, three and a half miles from Amherst, and 25 miles from Sandusky; is connected by a siding with the main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, and by a switch with a dock at Vermillion, on Lake Erie; is fully equipped, and gives employment to 145 men. It contains about 95 acres, composed of parts Lots No. 27 and 28 in Brownhelm Township, Loraine Co., together with the necessary rights of way for railway purposes. The equipment consists of three steam engines and boilers and one horse power, operating seven steam derricks and one horse-power derrick, which are all rigged for hoisting with wire rope, one horse-power hoisting gear, seven steam-power hoisting gears, a blacksmith's shop with tools and office, tool house, carpenter's house, a stone dwelling-house, a stone barn, wagon shed, corn house, 13 double houses, two of stone and 11 of wood, six wooden houses, a stone stable, accommodating 13 horses. About 65 acres are in hay and pasture.

(2.) The residue of a term of 20 years in a quarry lease dated 9th May, 1865, from George Bacon to John Worthington, of the northeast part of lot 45 in Brownhelm Township, containing seven or eight acres, known as the Bacon quarry.

(3) The right, title, and interest of the late John Worthington in part of Lot 2, Brownhelm Township, containing 10 90-100 acres, more or less, as described in a deed from Bradley and wife to him, dated 27th June, 1868, and from A. Perry to him dated 18th July, 1868, both recorded in Loraine County records, in Book 18, pages 523-4,—known as the Farnesworth Quarry.

VERMILLION, Ohio.—(4) The harbor on Lake Erie has been dredged, and affords a depth of water ample to float any vessel on the lakes. The dock property consists of Water-Lots Nos. 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, and 218; the necessary rights of way for railway purposes; and 200 FEET OF SOLID DOCK. It is equipped with three steam derricks with steel wire rope, an engine and boiler, three hoisting-gears and building, an office, a boom-hoister, a horse, etc.

(5) Village-Lot 228, fronting on Toledo-st., being 57½x33.

(6) Water-Lot containing about ¼ of an acre, commencing at the northeast corner of the river-bridge abutment and running 100 feet east on the line of the north side of the road; thence 130 feet northerly, parallel with the river; thence 100 feet westerly; thence 130 feet southwardly to the place of beginning, subject to a 20-feet roadway on the east side.

AMHERST, Ohio—(7.) This Quarry, formerly called the Hall Quarry, is about 3½ miles from Brownhelm, something over a mile northeast of Amherst Village, and is connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad by a switch. Its blockstone is of first-class quality, many fine buildings having been erected of it exclusively. It produces every grit known in Northern Ohio, and is excelled by none as a grindstone quarry. It is made up of portions of lots 59 and 60 in Amherst Township, and contains about 22 acres. The entire machinery has been in use only a few years, and is in good order. The equipment consists of 1 engine and boiler operating 2 wire-rope rigged derricks and one small grindstone lathe, 1 forty-horse power engine and boiler operating 3 gangs of saws for sawing stone; 1 large lathe for turning grindstones, and 2 derricks, 1 scythe-stone rubbing-bed, 1 office, 1 blacksmith's shop and tools, a tool-house, 5 double and 3 single frame dwelling-houses, 2 hoisting gears, &c., &c.

(8.) Business Office at North Amherst and contents.

(9) The residue of a term of 20 years in a lease dated 30th March, 1865, recorded in Loraine County Records of Leases, page 29, from Henry Mirthe and wife to John Worthington, of a portion of Lot 6 in Amherst Township, containing three acres.

MICHIGAN QUARRY.—(10) This contains about 165 acres at Grindstone City, Huron County, Mich., in Township 19, north of range 13 east, described in a deed from W. H. Cooper and others to John Worthington, recorded in vol. D., p. 467 of Huron County Registrar's office. It is about six miles from Port Austin. The product is the finest cutlery stone found in the United States. For farmers' use this stone has no equal, and finds a ready sale throughout the United States and Canada. The scythe-stones are well known by the brands of "Star," "Huron," etc., and have an enormous sale. The machinery, dock buildings, houses, etc., are new and in the best condition. A salt vein underlies the whole property. There is a dock 1,800 feet long, with an average width of 25 feet, having upon it a store warehouse 30x20. There are four small stone lathes; one large do which turns out grindstones weighing from 2,000 to 6,000 pounds each; one kitchen stone lathe; one scythe-stone factory, containing two gangs of saws; one rubbing-bed; one packing-house; one 45-horse power engine and boiler; four derricks, a blacksmith's shop, 1 double frame dwelling-house, 7 new single dwelling-houses, 1 old do, 1 two-story house, 1 store and office, 1 boarding-house accommodating 40 men, and contents, 1 cow, 5 horses, 20 sheep, 2 carts, 1 lumber wagon, 1 spring wagon, 6 horse cars, 1 frame barn, 200 cords of wood, complement of tools, etc., etc.

The good-will of the business and the manufactured stock on hand will also be sold.

Further particulars, pamphlets, with plans, photographs, abstracts of title, and all details, may be had on application to Worthington & Sons, North Amherst, O.; Hutchins & Campbell, Attorneys-at-Law, Cleveland; A. B. Jenks, 116 Randolph-st., Chicago; J. B. Waldron, Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron, Mich.; Foster, McWilliams & Clarke, Barristers, Toronto; and to

WALTER S. LEE,
SAMUEL PLATT,
JOHN McBEAN,
MARY WORTHINGTON,
Executors and Executrix, Toronto, Canada.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. B. BRYANT'S
CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE
And English Training School,
STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON.

Largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction. Excellent discipline. Commence at any time. Good boarding places for students who live out of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circulars, H. B. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,
167 Madison-av., New York.

Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken. *Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women.* Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mlle. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

MADAME C. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Dr. Irving's class in the Study of the History of the Fine Arts, begins in November.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack-on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleasant rooms, course of study full and thorough. Miss L. C. Johnson (late Principal Wells College) Lady Principal. Albert Wells, A. M., Principal.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque	*9:15 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque	*9:15 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	7:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	†9:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
[illegible]	9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
bMarquette Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake & Rockford	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*5:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*3:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	†9:00 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*9:00 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	†11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*8:25 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:35 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	†8:35 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield Night Express	†8:35 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	*8:40 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	†8:35 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:25 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:25 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	*9:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	6:30 a. m.	3:00 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	‡3:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Mail	*5:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:52 a. m.	§8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§3:08 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§9:55 p. m.	§4:40 a. m.

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

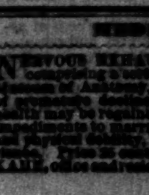
	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted)	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted)	10 a. m.
Saturdays Boat don't leave until	11½ p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Friday	7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday	9 a. m.

SCALES.



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MEDICAL CARDS.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another straw: On the Denver express on the Alton Road, on Wednesday, the following vote was taken: Hayes, 45; Tilden, 23; Cooper, 6; undecided, 6.

The notice of a stock company being organized here for the manufacture of car-wheels in yesterday's paper should have said for the manufacture of car-trucks.

Ada Sullivan, a cook in a bagnio at No. 519 State street, was badly injured at 7 o'clock last evening at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldredge court, by being run over by two careless young men speeding their horses.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 40; 10 a. m., 48; 12 m., 54; 3 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 51. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.87; 8 p. m., 29.50.

At last the West Side police have found a way to beat Justice Salisbury out of cases of change of venue. The law says such cases shall go to the next nearest Justice, and now Justice Morrison has set up his shingle in the rear of the Police Court.

William Henderson, 7 years of age, while attempting to board a train on the Michigan Southern Railroad at 5 o'clock last evening, was run over by a switch engine and had his right leg so badly injured that Dr. Tucker fears amputation will be necessary.

To-day will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer by the Chicago Women's Christian Temperance Union in compliance with a call issued by the President of the National Union. The ladies are requested to assemble at Room 3, 148 Madison street, at 10 a. m. Services will continue until 4 p. m.

"Little Mac" was expected in town last night, and Billy Rice, Fayette Welsh, and J. K. Campbell organized a reception banquet in his honor. Late at night a telegram was received by Hooley to the effect that Mac would not arrive until Sunday, and Welsh, Rice, and Campbell organized a committee of three to superintend the division of the grub.

A large audience assembled last evening at Park Avenue Methodist Church to hear Miss Ullie E. Akerstrom in her agreeable dramatic readings. Miss Akerstrom is only 19 years of age, and displays a remarkable degree of talent in bringing out and impressing upon her hearers all of the force and strength of some of the best efforts of standard English authors.

Capt. Bullwinkle, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, has prepared his annual report to the Board of Underwriters. It abounds with figures setting forth the work done during the year, and is, for the most part, purely statistical and of no interest to any body except the Board. The report recommends the adoption of a certain patented instrument which, applied to the fire-alarm telegraph, will facilitate the work of the Department by hastening its reception of the alarm.

Mr. Peter Dwyer, recently connected with the Rev. Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers, New York, and quite distinguished in that city as a missionary, street preacher, etc., has arrived in Chicago, and is about establishing a mission at No. 49 North Morgan street, near Lake. Mr. Dwyer, it is understood, has been largely successful in reforming dissipated young men, and the Christian workers of Chicago will probably find him a zealous and efficient addition to their ranks.

There will be a grand parade of the First and Second Infantry, and Company A First Illinois Light Cavalry, under the command of Col. George R. Davis, of the First Infantry, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The various commands will report to Col. Davis on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, at the hour named. Brigadier-General Commanding Arthur C. Ducat will review the troops at 5 o'clock at the Lake-shore Park. The Adjutant-General of the State, the Mayor and members of the Council will also view the parade at the invitation of the General commanding.

MATRIMONIAL.

MYERS—GLASER.

Among the destinies linked last evening in "the knot there's no untying" were those of Mr. Jacob Myers and Miss Jennie Glaser. They were married according to the impressive Jewish ceremony by Dr. Felsenthal, of Zion congregation, corner of Sangamon and Jackson streets, and the services were witnessed by a large concourse of Chicago's Jewish citizens. The fair bride was dressed in pearl-white silk, long court-train, with pearl ornaments to match,—the latter the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Rosalie Glaser, Miss Jennie Rubel, and Miss Emma Rubel. Messrs. Fred Frank and Max Rubel officiated as ushers. After the ceremony the bridal party and the numerous guests repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 287 West Van Buren street, where the evening passed away most pleasantly. The happy couple will launch out into the sea of matrimony in lieu of the home in Chicago instead of taking the usual Eastern trip and making a pilgrimage to what is now the Mecca of nearly all newly-married couples—the Centennial.

Among the presents received last evening were a set of silver spoons from Mr. Lewis and Mr. Max Glaser; a handsome pearl-handled knives, William H. Suttenheim; silver fish-knife and fork; Mr. and Mrs. R. Rubel; silver sugarspoon, Mrs. I. August; half-dozen silver dessertspoons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rubel; silver salt-cellars and spoons, gold-lined, Mr. and Mrs. L. Manheimer; silver fish-knife, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Greenebaum; silver berry-spoons, gold lined, Mr. and Mrs. L. Buxbaum; silver fish-knife, Mrs. B. Cohen; half-dozen silver forks, and Mrs. H. Wolf; black-and-white French marble clock, Mr. Philip Myers; silver sugar-bowl and spoon-holder, combined, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Fox, Richmond, Ind.; massive silver ice-pitcher, gobicts, bowl, and salver, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meyer; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gatzert; ditto, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pfacker; glass and silver preserve dish, Mr. and Mrs. H. Berg; lovely flower-vase, glass and silver, Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Wood; handsomely-ornamented black-walnut card and music-stand combined, Mr. and Mrs. C. Meyer.

TYLER—SPRING.

Last evening Mr. Albert Tyler led to the altar Miss Addie, the beautiful and only daughter of T. O. Spring, Esq. The ceremony was performed at Mr. Spring's residence, No. 1586 Wabash avenue, which was tastefully adorned and arranged for the event. The Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, tied the knot in the presence of about seventy-five people, the more intimate friends and relatives of the contracting to the affair. The ceremony was unostentatious, there being no bridesmaids, no groomsmen, and no ushers. The costumes of the ladies were elegant and rich, and the bride was attired in white brocaded silk. A bountiful supper was served immediately after the ceremony, and the dance, led by excellent music, followed.

Among those to wish a happy life to the young people were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bogardus, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Hunkle, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Libby, Col. and Mrs. John L. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Seaman of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. H. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Shourds, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wetmore, Mr. George W. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jaynes, the Misses Libby, Mrs. A. H. Abbott, Miss Helen Gilbert, and others.

The wedding gifts were in keeping with the elegance of the festivities and the surroundings. Noticeable were a solid silver soup-tureen, Col. and Mrs. John L. Hancock; silver pitcher from the mother of the bride; silver and gold card-receiver, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Libby; black-lace thread parasol-cover, Mrs. Cyrus Huntley; set of Roman gold jewelry, Mrs. A. Tyler, mother of the groom; sealed package of money, Mr. O. Spring, father of the bride; silver fruit-stand, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hanford; ground-glass toilet-set in gilt and enameled stand, Mr. and Mrs. C. B Shourds; solitaire diamond ring and gold bracelets from the groom; "Rebecca at the Well," Mrs. C. P. Libby; silver fish-spoon, the Misses Holmes; point-lace jabot, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gilbert; basket of flowers, Mrs. Wetmore; silvered-bronze card-receiver, Mr. A. H. Abbott; solid silver jewelry-box lined with quilted pink satin, Miss Adelaide Milliken; and many other rich and beautiful gifts.

The young couple left on the 10:15 train for the Centennial and other points of interest in the East. The honeymoon will occupy about three weeks, when Mr. and Mrs. Tyler will return to this city.

SCHAUB—KUEHET.

Another wedding was that of Mr. John Schaub and Miss Mary Kuehet at St. Paul's church, corner of Ohio and Laflin streets. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Erneste Thero, No. 63 Whiting street.

MASONIC.

LODGE OF SORROW.

The annual Lodge of Sorrow of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection was held last evening in the Masonic rooms at No. 72 Monroe street. The attendance was quite large, and included many friends of the deceased members of the lodge in whose memory the ceremonies were held. There was also a considerable proportion of ladies in the audience. The main ceremonies were held in the hall devoted to the Blue Lodge meetings, a capacious apartment seating about 300 people. This hall was appropriately hung with festoons of black and white, and near the Grand Master's seat were hung the standards of the lodge draped with crape. At the right hand of the Master was also a standard with the names of deceased members inscribed thereon.

About one hour after the time announced for the commencement of the ceremonies, the members of the Lodge, to the number of about forty, moved into the hall, and Grand Master E. P. Hall opened the Lodge in due form. The members were clad in long flowing robes of black stuff, and wore small triangular white aprons and swords. Prayer was then said by the Grand Chaplain, Norman T. Gassette, and after music by a select and very effective choir, Grand Master Hall said that the Lodge of Sorrow was said to have originated in Germany, but that was by no means certain, and indeed made little difference, since every one would acknowledge the appropriateness of assembling to say a kind word of regret and remembrance for those who had gone before. After briefly sketching the purposes of the Order, the speaker closed by saying that it had for principles faith in God, morality, universal brotherhood, and nothing else.

Norman T. Gassette being then introduced, pronounced a feeling and appropriate eulogy on the deceased of the last year, whose Masonic and general record he referred to at some length. Adam Brewer, who died at the ripe age of 76 years, had been for nearly half a century a Mason, and had in that time filled all grades and offices. Joseph Gallagher had served during the whole of the late War and had been Master of Blair Lodge and High Priest of the Princes of Jerusalem. In speaking of the latter brother, the eulogist referred in fitting terms to the action of Oriental Consistory in adopting Brother Gallagher's infant daughter. The other names referred to were George H. Middleton, B. B. W. Locke, James Pratt, and H. H. Yee. The effort of Mr. Gassette was well appreciated by the audience as a fitting tribute to the memory of the six members of the Lodge whose names were marked "At Rest."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Lodge filed out and took their way to their own assembly-room, which was profusely draped with black-and-white festoons, wreaths, and rosettes. In the centre stood a black catafalque covering a casket bearing the names of the six deceased members. The same names were also engraved on tablets and hung from the sides of the catafalque. The scene was impressive, as the black-robed Lodge slowly entered the room and marched around the casket, bearing wreaths, circles, and triangles of evergreens and immortelles. The members who bore these emblems deposited them upon the casket, each accompanying his gift with a few appropriate words. This concluded the ceremonies.

THE GRAND LODGE

resumed its sessions yesterday at McCormick Hall, and devoted considerable time to the transaction of routine business. In the afternoon the newly-elected officers were installed as follows:

Grand Master—Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
Deputy Grand Master—H. J. DeLaney, Centralia.
Senior Grand Warden—Henry E. Hamilton, Chicago.
Junior Grand Warden—Thomas R. Scott, Troy.
Grand Treasurer—A. A. Glenn, Mt. Sterling.
Grand Secretary—John F. Burrill, Springfield.
Senior Grand Deacon—Thomas Goodfrey.
Junior Grand Deacon—h. C. Cleveland, Rock Island.
Grand Orator—R. S. Dement, Lexington.
Grand Chaplain—G. Wiley Martin, Washington.
Grand Marshal—Jno. A. Ladd, Sterling.
Grand Pursuivant—Jno. F. Norval, Danville.
Grand Standard Bearer—Jno. R. Thomas, Metropolis.
Grand Sword Bearer—Geo. W. Cyrus, Camp Point.
Grand Tyler—Jno. G. Ferris, Chicago.

THE LIGHTFOOTS.

THE COUNTY COURT STILL TRYING MRS. LIGHTFOOT'S SANITY.

The trial of the sanity of Mrs. Maria F. Lightfoot occupied the attention of the County Court again yesterday.

Gen. Singleton was the first witness. The question of the defendant's sanity was a matter of doubt. She had consulted his partner about getting a divorce, and when she found that the bill would not be filed at once she became vehement and threatened to drown herself, and wanted to know if witness thought she was crazy.

Mr. Salkey testified that he first saw Mrs. L. some months ago. when she stated she had several hundred dollars on her person. She talked silly; said she was a descendant of some Indian tribe, and was writing a book under spiritual influences.

Dr. Walker testified to the condition of Mrs. L.; that she had told him that she had been taking medicine to prevent having children, etc. He did not believe that she was absolutely insane, but her mind was unsound.

Leonard S. Hudson testified that he had been an employe of Mr. L., and knew his wife, and thought she acted in a very strange manner at times. He had heard her threaten to split a man open with a cleaver without any cause being given.

Alexander Morris knew the defendant, and had often seen her in great excitement, and would change from a laugh to a cry in a moment. She told him once that she wished she was Queen of the country, and, if she was, she would cut the breast off of every woman who has children. He regarded her of unsound mind.

Frank Anderson, a former employe of Mr. Lightfoot, testified in reference to the conduct of Mrs. L. and the difficulties he had with her, which led him to believe that her mind was affected. She had drawn a cleaver on him, and accused him of desiring to take undue advantages of her. At times she had been profane, but at no time had Mr. L. treated her unkindly.

DANIEL M. LIGHTFOOT,

the petitioner, was next called: He came to Chicago from Missouri in February last; was married in New York, July 3, 1868. His family opposed the marriage, and he discarded them. His wife was dissatisfied with her surroundings, and said she would go crazy unless they left Washington, whither they had moved. He sold his property at a sacrifice to remove to Missouri to satisfy her. He bought a farm in Missouri, and lived very happily with his wife for some time. The people looked on him and his wife with suspicion from the fact that he was so young and paid the cash for his farm and stocking it. They accused him of having made his money by keeping a bad house and his wife of having been one of the inmates, etc. He finally brought suit for slander against a certain party to vindicate his wife. The suit went against him partly, whereupon he advertised his farm for sale. His wife soon after received a letter bearing on the Catholic religion, and the author, a woman of about 50 years, subsequently became intimate in his family. The woman afterwards moved away and wrote to Mrs. L. that she had a beautiful boy whom she had named after witness, saying that if witness, the father, did not do what was right she would go to the courts, etc., and might want her as a witness. The witness then read two letters from one Mrs. M. C. Windship, the woman in question, the substance of which he had already testified to. The witness then read a copy of a reply written by Mrs. L. to one of the letters in which a surprise was expressed that Mrs. W. had a baby, etc., but in which reference was made to her association with certain negroes in the writer's (Mrs. L.'s) employ. The witness also read the reply to the latter letter, and explained that the correspondence was the commencement of his wife charging him with infidelity. His wife subsequently went to Clinton, the nearest town, and showed the letters to a lawyer and tried to get a divorce. He found her, met her, and found that she wanted to go to New York. He remonstrated, and she told him to go home and attend to his baby. He told her he had no baby except her, and finally induced her to go with him. She then dropped her divorce proceedings temporarily, and soon after he went to St. Louis. While he was away she tried to poison herself, but was not successful. The doctor who attended her she subsequently complained of as trying to ravish her. Shortly afterwards they came to Chicago and went into business. The witness then detailed many of the strange acts of his wife, all of which had been brought out by other witnesses. He was positive that she was insane; he had never fully trusted her, and would spend his last dollar to keep her out of the insane asylum.

The case will be continued to-day with little prospect of its end being reached.

SHORT-HORNS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT DEXTER PARK YESTERDAY.

There was not a large crowd of buyers at the short-horn sale yesterday at Dexter Park. For this the weather was principally to blame, the rain and cold combining to render standing around outdoors exceedingly uncomfortable. The animals offered were from three localities. Col. W. S. King, better known in political circles as "Bill" King, had specimens from his Lyndale and Oakwood herds; Mr. E. C. Lewis had his Deer Park herd; and Mr. J. S. Latimer had his Cedar Farm herd. Col. King, previous to the sale, withdrew most of his cattle, thinking the occasion not auspicious. Following is a record of the sales:

Mazurka 26th, Winslow Bros., Kankakee, Ill., $725.
Mazurka Armstrong, Maj. E. S. Ward, Kansas City, $800.
Mazurka Armstrong 2d, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $575.
Constance of Lyndale 8th, G. H. Morrison, Minneapolis, $475.
Constance of Lyndale 7th, G. H. Morrison, Minneapolis, $1,000.
Bracelet 10th, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $205.
Bracelet 6th, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $350.
Chatham's Fairy, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $310.
Calla 19th, Dr. W. H. Heller, Abingdon, Ill., $600.
Miss Wiley 30th, Maj. E. S. Ward, Kansas City, $1,025.
Constance of Lyndale 6th, William Gibson, Oakland, Minn., $900.
Constance of Lyndale 5th, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $1,225.
Molly Clay, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $325.
Lady of Deer Park, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $400.
Oxford Queen 3d, Jackson & Son, Farm Ridge, Ill., $1,425.
Oxford Queen 2d, Jackson & Son, Farm Ridge, Ill., $1,500.
Oxford Queen, Jackson & Son, Farm Ridge, Ill., $650.
Lady Anna, J. R. Heath, Anawan, Ill., $520.
Lady Lily Bliss, Dr. Campbell, Ottawa, Ill., $700.
Lady Spencer 3d, W. H. Heller, Abingdon, Ill., $200.
Oxford Queen 5th, Jackson & Son, Farm Ridge, Ill., $1,000.
Oxford Queen 4th, Jackson & Son, Farm Ridge, Ill., $1,300.
Constance of Lyndale 9th, G. H. Morrison, Minneapolis, $700.
Constance of Lyndale 4th, Maj. E. S. Ward, Kansas City, $700.
Airdrie Duchess 2d, G. W. Dunlap, Abingdon, Ill., $525.
Miss Mary, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $225.
Blossom of Promise 2d, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $525.
Magenta 2d, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $650.
Winona 2d, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $400.
Belle Lealie, Maj. E. S. Ward, Kansas City, $575.
Sweetmeat, J. R. Heath, Anawan, Ill., $405.
Rowena 6th, J. R. Heath, Anawan, Ill., $160.
Helen Bly, Maj. E. S. Ward, Kansas City, $525.
Second Forest Lady, S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia., $525.
Wild Eyes Beauty, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $425.
First Towan of Cedar Farm, J. R. Heath, Anawan, Ill., $250.
Sally 2d, A. C. Boggs, Princeton, Ill., $155.
Eugenia 2d, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $175.
Masurka Duke, Mr. Bullock, Tonica, Ill., $150.
Baron Lyndale 3d, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $205.
Baron Lyndale 2d, L. Hanna, Waveland, Ind., $300.
Ninth Duke of Constance, 11,738, E. E. Steigers, Kellogg, Ia., $350.
Second Forest Duke, G. P. Burnett, River Falls, Wis., $250.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Department of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of $2,195 to David Hallinan, contractor for the sewer on Western avenue.

The contract for paving the intersections of State street from Jackson to Harmon court was awarded to A. J. McBean, not to J. G. McBean, as stated in THE TRIBUNE of a few days ago.

Corporation-Counsel Anthony, in compliance with the request of the Council, is preparing a set of comprehensive ordinances for the control of the streets and sidewalks. The paper will be submitted at no far distant day.

Some of the city employes are anxiously expecting their August salaries, but according to all present indications they will have to wait for some time. The popular loan, which was the only fund that could be applied to the payment of salaries, has been used almost to the last dollar. There being, as before stated, no other fund to pay employes, no salaries can be paid until another loan is put upon the market. The Finance Committee have for some time been turning the subject over in their minds, but have come to no conclusion.

CRIMINAL.

Michael Sherman, a diminutive newsboy, is locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station, charged with the larceny of $75 from Mr. Ehrich, of No. 208 North avenue.

John Brennan, alias Sullivan, for holding up Louis Boeck on Clark street, and robbing him of a silver watch, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail to the Criminal Court.

Patrick Haggerty, a young loafer in the North Division, was captured yesterday by Officer Lund, of the Chicago Avenue Station, with three boxes of cigars, four billiard-balls, a gold breastpin, and other jewelry, in his possession.

Mathias Lavy, of No. 135 Grove street, charged with incest with a daughter 21 years of age, resulting in the birth of a child now 9 months old, was yesterday held in $5,000 bail to the Criminal Court. The particulars were revolting in the extreme.

Frederick Meeboldt, a butcher on West Lake street, was yesterday held by Justice Morrison in $500 bail to the Criminal Court for an assault with intent to commit rape upon Jennie Tyrrell, a young lady residing at No. 384 West Lake street.

John Almquist, tailor at No. 291 West Madison street, complains that about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening his store was burglarized of $500 worth of cloths. The thieves were surprised in the alley by Dr. Hahn, but made their escape, leaving the booty behind.

Dr. B. M. Baker, a State street dentist, residing at No. 533 Washington street, complains that while walking Wednesday evening on Throop street near Jefferson Park he was assaulted by three footpads, who made a desperate effort to capture his $300 watch and chain. He struggled valiantly, however, and escaped with his "super," and also a whole hide.

John McGrath, the villainous jack-tar who so badly cut Officer McMahon, No. 1, some ten days ago, was yesterday before Justice Morrison, who saw no reason why he should not be punished for an assault with intent to kill, and he therefore held him in $2,000 bail to the Criminal Court. The policeman is recovering from the wound, but is badly scarred across the face for life.

"Long John," the plasterer, was captured at about midnight last evening in the Twenty-second-street police district, just as he was preparing to leave town. He disclaims any intention of injuring Brede, and says he acted on the impulse of the moment in striking him. At midnight Brede was reported to be in a comfortable condition, and in no immediate danger.

Dr. John C. West and Josephine Ottman, charged with adultery by Mrs. Elizabeth West, were yesterday held by Justice C. R. Matson in $500 each to the Criminal Court. There has been no trial during the present week, and has developed an unusual amount of filth and nastiness. As a side issue, there is yet to be heard a complaint of Mrs. Ottman against J. H. Wallace, a former partner of West, accusing him of being the father of her bastard child.

The selection of the place for holding the next contest was then taken up, and the invitation of Monmouth College was accepted.

The drawing of lots for positions in the next contest resulted as follows:

1, Knox; 2, Illinois Wesleyan; 3, Northwestern; 4, Illinois Industrial; 5, Monmouth; 6, Chicago; 7, Mckendree; 8, Illinois College; 9, Shurtleff.

The selection of judges for the contest next year was then proceeded with. Robert G. Ingersoll was nominated, but not elected, the vote being 11 to 12. Gov. Beveridge was nominated, and unanimously elected. Rev. David Swing, and ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. Mr. Ingersoll was then nominated as one of the alternates, but the motion was lost by the same vote as before. The list of alternates was then completed by the unanimous selection of the Illinois Supreme Court, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, the next Governor, and the Hon. Carl Schurz.

A recess was then taken for dinner.

The application of McKendree College for admission to the association was taken up and granted.

The third Thursday in October, 1877, was agreed upon as the time of holding the next contest.

Considerable discussion took place upon the subject of allowing each college the three votes to which it was entitled, whether represented by three delegates or not. It was decided to allow each delegate but one vote.

An amendment was adopted requiring the orators to be in actual attendance at their institutions.

An amendment reducing the time of the orations in the contest from fifteen to twelve minutes was adopted.

The election of officers was then taken up.

For President—E. A. Bancroft, Knox; F. M. Bristol, Northwestern; and D. C. Corley, Illinois Wesleyan, were nominated, the ballot resulting: Bancroft, 14; Bristol, 6; Corley, 2.

Bristol and J. Pitts, Shurtleff, were candidates for Vice-President. The vote resulted: Bristol, 15; Pitts, 6.

John A. Robinson and John M. Henderson, both of Monmouth, were nominated candidates for Secretary, and Mr. Henderson was elected.

Chicago was selected as the Inter-State Convention. F. W. Parker, Shurtleff; J. W. Love, Monmouth; F. R. Lansing, Chicago; J. T. Ladd, Northwestern; W. M. Jay, Knox; and M. Savage, Illinois Industrial, were nominated. Ladd, Lansing, and Parker received the highest number of votes, and were declared elected.

After considerable discussion, the bills for expenses of delegates at the last inter-State contest were adjusted.

Adjourned till after the contest.

FIRES.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—To-day has been the greatest day in point of attendance in the history of the St. Louis Fair. The weather was fine, and from early morning till the middle of the afternoon a steady stream of people wended their way to the grounds by all the avenues leading thereto, and in every imaginable kind of vehicle. The gate-receipts were only a trifle short of $26,000, which, with those admitted free, would show an attendance fully 65,000 people. The huge amphitheatre, which will seat 20,000 persons and cover nearly as many more, was thronged incessantly to witness the trials of speed and exhibition of horses in the arena, while all the departments of the buildings were crowded to their utmost capacity, and other thousands were strolling about the grounds or visiting the animals in the Zoological Garden. The fair in its general features is equal to any of its predecessors, and in some special points exceeds all others. Its success so far has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and is the subject of much congratulations ry everybody.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 832 at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame building No. 561 Larrabee street, owned by Mrs. Winot, she using the second floor as a residence. The loss on the building and furniture is about $300; insured for $3,000 in the Allemonia. The first floor was occupied by William Foak as a saloon. His loss is about $75; insured in the Firemen's for $600. The cause of the fire was the ignition of a partition from the overheating of a stove-pipe.

Reid & Sherwin's fertilizing works, otherwise known as the "Stink Factory," located near the Stock Yards, six miles south of the city, was destroyed by fire at a late hour last evening, with a loss of about $20,000. The factory consisted of a number of sheds clustered about a large rookery, and, despite the efforts of the firemen at the Stock-Yards, and that of several companies from this city, almost the entire patch was destroyed. The lateness of the hour precluded the gathering of further particulars.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Lauber's restaurant, in the Centennial grounds, burned to-night. Loss, $30,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Fifteen cases of brandy, found in the firemen's rooms on the steamer Wieland, from Hamburg, were seized yesterday. The search was made under a permit issued by the German Consul at this port, as under the Bismarck treaty no German vessel can be boarded by the Custom-House Inspectors without such a permit.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The largest fish ever caught in Lake Ontario was taken at Sackett's Harbor, yesterday, in a seine. It was a sturgeon, 9 feet in length, and weighing 200 pounds. The blubber of the fish weighed sixty pounds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—Adj.-Gen. Hilliard has commissioned Joseph T. Torrence, of Chicago, a Colonel of the Second Regiment Illinois Militia. The First and Second Regiments will be reviewed at Chicago on Saturday next by Gen. Ducat and staff. Gov. Beveridge and Adj.-Gen. Hilliard have been invited to be present.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—A Virginia City dispatch says the County Commissioners have taken steps to sue the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company for delinquent bullion tax the last quarter, amounting to $125,000, and will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 5.—William C. Hedges, a prominent and influential business man of this city, and one who has been closely identified with its growth and prosperity, is dying. He was a graduate of the Normal Law School of 1844, and a room-mate of Gov. Hayes.

EVANSTON.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Evanston was this year fortunate in having been selected as the place for holding the annual convention and oratorical contest of the Illinois Inter-Collegiate Association, which is the great event of interest among the leading colleges of the State. Eight colleges belong to the Association, as follows: Northwestern University, Evanston; University of Chicago, Chicago; Monmouth College, Monmouth; Illinois College, Jacksonville; Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington; Knox College, Galesburg; Shurtleff College, Alton; Illinois Industrial University, Champaign. These include the best and most influential institutions of the State. The Evanston students have been laboring zealously for some time, making the necessary preparations for the entertainment of the visitors, and their efforts have been ably seconded by the officers of the University and the hospitable citizens of the town. The influx of visitors has made the last two days ones of great activity at Evanston. The following delegates and visiting students registered at the Avenue House, which was the headquarters of the Reception Committee:

Monmouth—J. W. Steen, James R. Logue, A. P. Kirkpatrick, John A. Rankin, W. J. McCreary, J. Mack Love, John A. Robinson, J. M. Henderson, Miss Fanny Henderson, Miss Logue, William Wallace, T. F. Shants.

Chicago—Perry Baird, J. S. Forward, F. A. Helmer, E. Packer, E. B. Meredith, H. G. Perkins, J. J. Coon, F. R. Lansing, N. K. Honore, H. W. Grover, L. G. Bass, W. W. Cole, Jr., J. H. Drouberger.

Shurtleff—F. M. Mitchell, J. J. Pitts, F. W. Parker, E. G. Sage, J. E. Marshall.

Knox—A. W. Little, E. A. Bancroft, W. M. Jay, N. T. Edwards, E. S. Moulton, O. J. Cotton.

Illinois Industrial—Henry McKay, M. Savage, J. C. Lewellin, S. A. Bullard, C. G. Elliott.

Illinois College—E. A. Ayers, Lee Goff, D. E. Todd, E. B. Palmer, C. R. Morrison.

Illinois Wesleyan—R. B. Welch, D. C. Corley, J. A. Motter, James A. Kelley, R. McKay, R. C. Hickman.

Most of the visitors arrived on the evening trains Wednesday, in order to attend the reception tendered by the resident students at the Woman's College, which was crowded with a large assembly of students and citizens. The only formal exercise consisted of a felicitous and cordial address of welcome in behalf of the University and its students, which was appropriately responded to by Henry McKay, President of the Association, who returned the thanks of the visitors for their hospitable reception, and alluded to the criticisms of the *Popular Science Monthly* and other journals of utilitarian tendencies upon the course of the Association, claiming that no object could be higher than the cultivation of the art of oratory. Refreshments in abundance were served during the evening, and the time was pleasantly spent in social intercourse. The company did not disperse until midnight.

Recitations were entirely suspended at the University yesterday, to give the students an opportunity to entertain their visitors, who spent their leisure moments in inspecting the various buildings of the institution, which were open all day.

THE CONVENTION.

The Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association met in annual convention in Adelphic Hall, Evanston, yesterday forenoon, President McKay in the chair. The following delegates presented credentials, and were admitted as such:

Northwestern University.—F. M. Bristol, A. H. Burr, J. T. Ladd.

University of Chicago.—N. K. Honore, W. W. Cole, Jr., F. R. Lansing.

Monmouth College.—John A. Robinson, J. W. Love, John M. Henderson.

Illinois College (Jacksonville).—D. E. Todd, E. A. Ayers, E. B. Palmer.

Illinois Wesleyan University (Bloomington).—R. B. Welch, D. C. Corley, J. A. Motter.

Knox College (Galesburg).—E. A. Bancroft, W. C. Edwards, W. M. Jay.

Shurtleff College (Alton).—J. J. Pitts, F. W. Parker.

Illinois Industrial (Champaign).—C. G. Elliott, M. Savage, S. A. Bullard.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cole, Bristol, and Parker, was appointed to report on the subject of expenses of the inter-State contest.

The Committee appointed last year reported favorably on the application of McKendree College for admission to the Association. The report stated that the College stood well financially, that its prospects were good, and that no other institution in the State entered the Association who could present as good reasons for admission as McKendree. Tabled till afternoon.

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The Committee appointed to select the place for holding the next contest was then taken up, and the invitation of Monmouth College was accepted.

The drawing of lots for positions in the next contest resulted as follows:

1, Knox; 2, Illinois Wesleyan; 3, Northwestern; 4, Illinois Industrial; 5, Monmouth; 6, Chicago; 7, Mckendree; 8, Illinois College; 9, Shurtleff.

The selection of judges for the contest next year was then proceeded with. Robert G. Ingersoll was nominated, but not elected, the vote being 11 to 12. Gov. Beveridge was nominated, and unanimously elected. Rev. David Swing, and ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. Mr. Ingersoll was then nominated as one of the alternates, but the motion was lost by the same vote as before. The list of alternates was then completed by the unanimous selection of the Illinois Supreme Court, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, the next Governor, and the Hon. Carl Schurz.

A recess was then taken for dinner.

The application of McKendree College for admission to the association was taken up and granted.

The third Thursday in October, 1877, was agreed upon as the time of holding the next contest.

Considerable discussion took place upon the subject of allowing each college the three votes to which it was entitled, whether represented by three delegates or not. It was decided to allow each delegate but one vote.

An amendment was adopted requiring the orators to be in actual attendance at their institutions.

An amendment reducing the time of the orations in the contest from fifteen to twelve minutes was adopted.

The election of officers was then taken up.

For President—E. A. Bancroft, Knox; F. M. Bristol, Northwestern; and D. C. Corley, Illinois Wesleyan, were nominated, the ballot resulting: Bancroft, 14; Bristol, 6; Corley, 2.

Bristol and J. Pitts, Shurtleff, were candidates for Vice-President. The vote resulted: Bristol, 15; Pitts, 6.

John A. Robinson and John M. Henderson, both of Monmouth, were nominated candidates for Secretary, and Mr. Henderson was elected.

Chicago was selected as the Inter-State Convention. F. W. Parker, Shurtleff; J. W. Love, Monmouth; F. R. Lansing, Chicago; J. T. Ladd, Northwestern; W. M. Jay, Knox; and M. Savage, Illinois Industrial, were nominated. Ladd, Lansing, and Parker received the highest number of votes, and were declared elected.

After considerable discussion, the bills for expenses of delegates at the last inter-State contest were adjusted.

Adjourned till after the contest.

WOODWARD.

More Concerning This Professor of Addition, Division, and Silence.

New York Considerably Excited Over the News of His Arrest.

The Things Which He Saw While Traveling in Europe for His Health.

Like Jake Rehm, He Will Negotiate—Like Joyce, He Will Write a Book.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The excitement in New York to-day in relation to Woodward's arrest has been intense, and much discussion has been excited about the probable disposition of the prisoner when brought here. Nothing had been known of the whereabouts of Woodward since his flight, until Sept. 19, when the announcement was made that he was residing in Paris with young Richard Tweed, in the Faubourg St. Honore, near the Boulevard Haussman, and the same day a telegraphic dispatch warned Woodward that his hiding-place was known. Next day Woodward disappeared from Paris and sailed at once for America. He has made repeated visits to America, usually landing at Baltimore, where, doubtless, he landed within a few days. The police authorities said to-day that the subject of bringing Woodward to New York had been under discussion for the past three days. Requisition papers were promptly signed by Gov. Tilden, and an officer this afternoon started with them to Chicago. The officer will probably be back in New York with his prisoner early Sunday morning. District-Attorney Phelps said the application for extradition was based on one of his forgeries.

INDICTMENTS.

There were a great number of indictments against Woodward. One was enough to bring him back, and then others would only be important on the question of bail, or of the selection of a case on which to try him. As to the question of the time of trying him, Mr. Phelps was somewhat in doubt. He himself would want some little time to get his witnesses together, and the other side would have some similar claims. Still the trial might be brought on before November. There are only four indictments still in force against Woodward, based on two of the fraudulent vouchers, and amounting substantially to only

TWO CHARGES.

Two of the indictments are for forging the name of Keyser & Co. on the back of two warrants, and two subsidiary indictments are for stealing those warrants. It was reported that there probably are other indictments against Woodward, but the clerks of the District Attorney's office refused to give information concerning these. One or the men who had been most active in pursuit of members of the Ring said that Woodward was in fact the centre of the swindles of the Ring. Watson was essential, because his name and stamp were needed to county vouchers, but Woodward was the man who

MADE ARRANGEMENTS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.

He was keen and shrewd, and was the agent in distributing at least $18,000,000 of plunder. It was always he who directly, or sometimes through the intervention of Garvey, or some of the clique of tradespeople who were in complicity with the Ring, drew the share of the Ring, and divided it among the conspirators. "It was not only the $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 for which suit has been brought," said this pursuer of the Ring, "and which you are familiar with, but altogether $18,000,000 have been traced to him." The evidence against him is very clear; with nothing of the difficulties arising in Tweed's case, or in